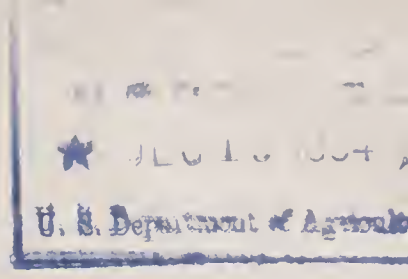


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CALIFORNIA NURSERY C O M P A N Y



Garden Book

1865 1935



1935
70th Anniversary Edition



A LANDSCAPE SERVICE

FOR LARGE GARDENS and SMALL



Planning and Planting Aid Is Real Money Saver

HEEDING repeated requests from our customers, four years ago we established our now well-known Landscape Service. Experience has shown that competent supervision in selecting and placing plant materials results in real economy both in first cost and in maintenance. Errors of impracticability are avoided, thus saving expense due to overplanting and the use of unsuited plants.



Prize-winning garden designed by our Landscape Department at the California Flower Festival September, 1934.

Our Landscape Service is available to care for every detail from the drawing of the plan to the construction of the completed garden. For owners who wish to do their own planting a more limited service is offered, including a garden plan to fit individual requirements and advice on plant location and care.

Designs are carried out in complete harmony with the architecture of the home. Selections of plants are made from our wealth of garden material of the best quality, and charges are very reasonable.

You will value our *guaranteed cost* service which provides the owner with an accurate estimate, *in advance*. The responsibility of the West's largest and oldest nursery is assurance of a job well done. Inquiries are most welcome, and a consultation involves absolutely no charge or obligation.



Trophy presented by His Majesty King Carol II of Roumania for Best Small Garden at California Flower Festival.

AN INVITATION

VISIT US AT NILES DURING

THE SPRING DAFFODIL *and* TULIP SHOW

March and Early April, 1935

(No Admission Charge)



"OLD ADOBE"
Our Historic Guest Lodge

THE "latch-string is out" to you the year 'round at our 300-acre Growing Grounds at Niles. March and early April is an especially good time to come, when the Show Gardens are a blaze of colorful living beauty, with literally thousands of daffodils and tulips in bloom. While you are here visit historic "Old Adobe," our century-old Guest Lodge, built by Don Jose de Jesus Vallejo, first Administrator of ancient Mission San Jose. Wander through the extensive gardens, inspect the acres of lath-houses. See our collection of rare and unusual plants, unequalled in any other part of the United States.

Bring your family and friends, and above all prepare for an enjoyable outing you will long remember.

Geo. C. Roeding, Jr.

President

1935=70TH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE FOUNDING OF THE

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY



*The West's Oldest and Largest Nursery
Offers The West's Finest Values*

THE 1935 planting season completes seventy years uninterrupted service to garden-makers and fruit growers by the California Nursery Company. With headquarters located at Niles, and with complete establishments at Fresno, Modesto, and Sacramento our nursery organization is at once the largest and oldest on the Pacific Coast.

Both of these facts are significant to you as a buyer of nursery stock or landscape service. The size of the institution assures you ample choice, the largest and most complete assortment to be found in the West. Adequate growing facilities and our large sales-volume make possible many savings, and consequently the ability to offer at very reasonable prices the finest plant materials selected from our large production.

The age of the California Nursery Company is proof of public approval of its policies. Like any successful organization, it has survived and progressed in direct ratio to the reception which you, the customer, have accorded it. We are proud of the part which this typically Californian institution has played in the development of horticulture in our State.

The benefit of our many years of experience in the trial and development of new varieties and in planting gardens and orchards is at your service.

The experienced and technically-trained members of our staff welcome the opportunity to discuss your planting plans and problems with you.

OUR SERVICE IS AS CLOSE AS YOUR MAILBOX, OR TELEPHONE

With agents and completely-stocked branches located at key points throughout Central and Northern California, a California Nursery Company branch is within one hour's drive of 80% of all homes in central and northern California. For others, telephone rates to our nearest branch are low. By mail, our headquarters at Niles is reached overnight. Thus with prompt service by

visit, phone, or mail, California Nursery Company facilities are within convenient range of your home.

REGULAR TRUCK DELIVERIES

In the principal parts of northern and central California our own trucks make deliveries direct to your home or orchard. Orders received by mail or telephone receive the same careful attention that you yourself give them when you visit us in person.

In this, our 70th year, we cordially invite you to ask our assistance with your garden or orchard problems. The quality of our plant materials for 1935 measure up in every way to the high standard of past years . . . at substantially lower prices, as this Garden Book will show.

Sincerely,

GEORGE C. ROEDING, JR.,

President

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY



FRESNO SALESYARD



SACRAMENTO SALESYARD



MODESTO SALESYARD

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

EVERGREEN TREES *and* SHRUBS

THIS group of trees and shrubs embraces a very wide range of plant material. It is the use of these plants that marks the great difference of California gardens from those of other sections. The wide use of broadleaf evergreens breaks down the transition from large conifers and shade trees to bedding and bulbous plants. Their ever green foliage adds a touch of luxuriance to our gardens at ever season and in winter especially the permanence of their foliage adds cheer to the landscape.

Quantity Discounts:—On orders for 10 or more assorted plants in gallon cans deduct 10% from catalog price.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy Abelia) (S). . . Foliage glossy green with bronze shadings; flowers tubular, almost an inch long, white, flushed pink, and continuing throughout the summer. Fine for foundation plantings or in the shrubby border. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

A. floribunda. The most showy of the Abelias. The long tubular flowers of rosy scarlet are borne in greatest profusion though the flowering season is not so long as that of other varieties. The plant is rather sprawling in habit. Gal. cans, 75c.

A. schummani. (Schumann's Abelia) With us this semi-deciduous shrub blooms from May to November. Flowers are lavender-pink, much larger and more showy than *Abelia grandiflora*. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. We consider it one of the finest flowering shrubs in our list. Gallon cans, 75c.

ABUTILON . . . Flowering Maple

Abutilon. (S). Half-hardy shrubs with maple-like leaves. Flowers are pendulous and bell-shaped; almost constantly in bloom. We can supply these beautiful plants with red, yellow or orange flowers. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

ACACIA

Acacia armata. (Kangaroo Thorn) (S). Spreading shrub with long slender branches,

thorny; foliage deep green, small; flowers light yellow, borne along the branches. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. baileyana. (Cootamundra Wattle) (T). A really handsome tree with silvery blue foliage and brilliantly colored golden yellow flowers; blooms in January and February. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. cultriformis. (Knife Leaf Acacia) (S). A handsome shrub with triangular, glaucous green leaves; flowers yellow in axillary racemes appearing in March and April. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. dealbata. (Silver Wattle) (T). A fast-growing tree; foliage glaucous and finely cut; flowers golden yellow appearing in February and March. Fine for street planting. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 40c.

A. floribunda. (Gossamor Wattle) (T). A quick-growing tree of pendulous habit; leaves long and narrow; flowers light yellow; blooms constantly during the summer. Gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

A. longifolia. (Sidney Golden Wattle) (S or T). Leaves long, glossy green; flowers yellow and borne in small spikes at the axil of every leaf; blooms February and March. Resistant to wind and ocean spray. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., 70c; 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

A. melanoxylon. (Black Acacia) (T). Of compact, pyramidal growth; popular as a street tree throughout California. Leaves oblong, flowers light yellow, borne in small heads at the axils of every leaf; blooms in February and March. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., 70c; 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

A. pravissima. (Screwpod Acacia) (T). Of upright growth with long, slender branches; leaves somewhat small and sage green in color; flowers yellow, borne in long drooping racemes in February and March a little later than *A. dealbata*. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. verticillata. (Star Acacia) (S or T). Bushy, spreading habit; leaves needle-like; flowers light yellow; blooms in March and April. May be used for hedges. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 70c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda japonica. (*Pieris japonica*) (S). Low, compact, evergreen shrub with small, pointed evergreen leaves. Young growth bronzy-red like a *Nandina*. Bears clusters of drooping white flowers in early spring. Plant in shade in acid soil. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

ARBUTUS

Arbutus menziesi. (Madrone) (T). Beautiful native tree with large, glossy, leathery leaves; flowers greenish-white, urn-shaped, followed by orange-red berries. The smooth reddish bark peels at certain seasons showing beautiful green mottling beneath. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

A. unedo. (Strawberry Tree) (S or T). A handsome shrub with dark green leaves; flowers white, appearing in autumn and winter when the red, strawberry-like fruits are ripe. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.



ACACIA PRAVISSIMA
Flowering against the trunk of
Eucalyptus Viminalis



ACACIA CULTRIFORMIS
Covers itself with rich yellow
bloom



ACACIA MELANOXYLON
Black Acacia



ACACIA LONGIFOLIA
Sydney Golden Wattle



ARBUTUS UNEDO

AUCUBA

Aucuba japonica. (S). Japanese shrub of moderate size with large, glossy leaves; berries the size and shape of cranberries. Makes a beautiful potted plant for a shady location. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

A. japonica variegata. (Gold Dust Plant) (S). Leaves covered with yellow dots. One of the best plants for a very shady location. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

AZALEA

These popular shrubs should be planted in semi-shade and require acid soil. Mulching with peat or leaf mold is essential. Never use fertilizer containing lime and do not cultivate close to the plants as the roots are very shallow.

Azalea indica. This group is more susceptible to frost injury than Azalea kurume, but will withstand temperatures of 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Blossoms in March and April. Flowers are large and slightly fragrant. We recommend the following varieties:

Ledifolia Alba. (S). Large, single, pure white flowers, very fragrant; late blooming. Foliage gray-green, tall growing. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$3.50.

Mmc. van der Cruyssen. (S). Semi-double, dark rose blooms borne in great abundance. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$2.75.



AZALEA PINK PEARL

Pink Pearl. (S). A very lovely variety with semi-double flowers of delicate pink. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$3.00.

Simon Mardner. (S). Very double blooms of bright rose. A very beautiful variety and a profuse bloomer. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$2.75.

Vervacneana. (S). Large semi-double pink blooms heavily marked and dotted with golden-brown. A flower of great beauty. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$2.75.

A. kurume. (Japanese Azaleas) (S). These lovely azaleas have flowers smaller than those of the indica variety. They bloom very profusely and are quite hardy in most sections of California. We offer the following varieties:

Apple Blossom. A beautiful shade of pink, lighter at center. Glossy green foliage. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

Coccinea. Single flowers of dark rose, blooming in May. Balled 15 to 18 in., \$2.75.

Chas. Encke. A dwarf variety with medium size flowers of dark salmon-pink striped with white; single. Balled, 8 to 10 in., \$1.25.

Cherry Ripe. Light red, single blooms. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

Hexe. A compact, dwarf sort; the dark crimson flowers completely cover the plant; semi-double. Balled, 8 to 10 in., \$1.75.

Hlnodigiri. A charming dwarf type bearing single flowers of rosy-scarlet. A profuse bloomer and will grow in full sun near the coast. Useful for giving color to rock gardens. Balled, 8 to 10 in., \$1.25.

Pink Pearl. Entirely distinct from the indica variety of the same name. Small, clear pink flowers. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

Rosy Morn. Dark carmine-pink blooms. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

Salmon Queen. An exceptionally fine shade of salmon-pink. Balled, 10 to 12 in., \$1.75.

Snowdrift. Large, pure white flowers borne profusely. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

Tea Garden B. Deep salmon-pink blooms. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$2.75.

Terra Cotta. One of the loveliest varieties. Flowers are quite large, blooms in May and June. 6-in. pots, 14 to 16 in., \$2.00.

(See also Deciduous Azaleas on page 15.)

AZARA

Azara microphylla. (Boxleaf Azara) (S). Of erect habit; leaves small, glossy green and toothed; flowers minute, yellow with chocolate fragrance. Very graceful giving a stencil effect when grown against a stucco wall. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3-gal., cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

BERBERIS . . .Barberry

Berberis darwini. (Darwin's Barberry) (S). Small shrub with slender branches; leaves small, glossy green in summer, bright red in winter; flowers are orange and appear in February and March; berries are blue. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.



AUCUBA JAPONICA
VARIEGATA
Thrives in shade

B. gagnepalni. (S). A new variety from China. Glossy green foliage, orange flowers, blue berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

B. knighti. (S). Leaves bright green, elongated and prickly; flowers bright yellow; berries blue. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

B. nevini. (S). A fine native shrub with gray-green leaves, yellow flowers and red berries. Will endure drought and flourish in either sun or shade. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. pruinosa. (S). Foliage similar to knighti but lighter in color; flowers yellow; berries blue. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

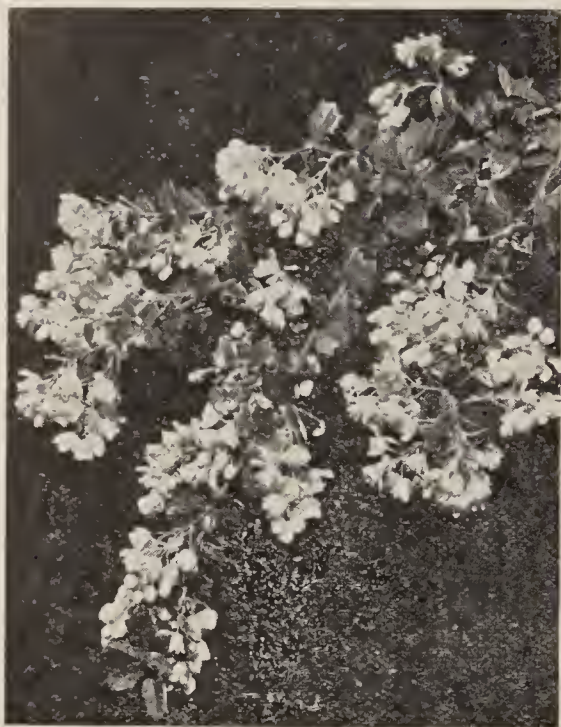
B. sargentii. (S). A compact shrub with broad, dark green leaves; flowers yellow, fruits blue. Not well known but one of the finest varieties. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

B. stenophylla. (S). Long, slender, arching branches; leaves small, long and narrow. Flowers deep golden yellow. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

B. triacanthophora. (Three-Spine Barberry) (S). A new variety from China. Of low spreading habit with dark bluish-green foliage and golden flowers; berries are purplish-blue. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 40c.



AZALEA HINODIGIRI



BERBERIS DARWINI
Blooms in late winter

B. wilsonae. (Wilson Barberry) (S). Shrub of roundish form, brilliant foliage, light green with bronzy tips turning scarlet in the fall; berries beautiful shade of red. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

BRUNFELSIA

Brunfelsia floribunda. (S). A beautiful shrub from South America. Growth medium and compact; foliage very dark green. Fragrant flowers of violet which turn white with age. Very rare. Gal. cans, \$1.50.

BUDDLEIA . . . Summer Lilac

Buddleia colvillei. (S). A new and very showy variety from India. Flowers dark crimson, borne in extra large panicles. Give it ample moisture and do not prune heavily. 8-in. pots, \$1.50.

B. globosa. (Globe Butterfly Bush) (S). Of medium size with rough, narrow foliage; flowers ball shaped, orange and fragrant. Gallon cans, 40c.

B. madagascariensis. (S). An effective and quick-growing shrub; foliage dark green and broad; flowers coppery-orange, slightly fragrant. Gal. cans, 40c.

B. varlabilis. (Butterfly Bush.) (S). Fast-growing shrub, remains half ever-green except in very cold climates; flowers borne in long purple spikes. Should be pruned severely in winter; cut back flower stems as soon as faded. Gal. cans, 40c.

BUXUS . . . Box

Buxus sempervirens. (Common Boxwood) (S). Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. An ideal hedge plant. More extensively used for shaping in various forms than any other evergreen. Untrimmed hedge plants, balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 3-in. pots, \$1.25 for 10; \$10.00 for 100.

B. sempervirens rotundifolia. (Round-leaf Boxwood) (S). The most rapid growing Boxwood. Foliage large, dark green and nearly round. The ideal variety for a 3 to 4 foot hedge. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 5-in. pots, \$1.25 for 10; \$10.00 for 100.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. (Dwarf Box) (S). A widely known and popular form; foliage small, deep green and dense. 3-in. pots for hedges, \$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 for 100.

TRIMMED BOXWOODS

Buxus sempervirens. (Common Boxwood.) Cone shaped.

Balled, 38 to 40 in.	\$5.00
Balled, 36 to 38 in.	4.50
Balled, 34 to 36 in.	4.00
Balled, 32 to 34 in.	3.50
Balled, 28 to 30 in.	3.00
Balled, 26 to 28 in.	2.50
Balled, 22 to 24 in.	1.75
Balled, 18 to 20 in.	1.25

Standards.

14 to 16 in. stems, 12 to 14 in heads—	\$2.00
12 to 14 in stems, 10 to 12 in. heads—	1.50

Globes:

20 to 24 in. globes.	\$2.00
16 to 20 in. globes.	1.50

Bouvardia humboldtii. (S). Small shrub with exquisitely fragrant, waxy, white flowers. Quite tender and only recommended for nearly frost-free locations. 4-in. pots, 60c.

CALOTHAMNUS

Calothamnus quadrifidus. (S). Sometimes called Red Melaleuca. Flowers are brilliant crimson of same form as Melaleuca and Callistemon. Growth slender and graceful. 6-in. pots, 50c.

CALLISTEMON . . . Bottle Brush

Callistemon hybridus. (T). Small tree, irregular and vigorous; flowers red, borne in large spikes very profusely. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

C. lanceolatus. (Lemon Bottle Brush) (T). Hardy tree growing anywhere with little water. Flowers unique, resembling in shape brushes used for cleaning bottles, brilliant red in color; odd rigid branches; foliage long and stiff, borne at right angles to the stem. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica. (S or T). These very beautiful plants flower in late winter months. They prefer a shady or semi-shady location and acid soil. Do not plant too deep and do not use fertilizers containing lime. We offer good bushy plants with plenty of flower buds in the following varieties:

Alba plena. A regular flowered, double, clear white. Balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50.

Chandleri elegans. Large flower; outer rim of petals wide and smooth, inner petals small and frilled; color rose with white markings. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.

Clark's Red. A fully double, clear red variety; very fine. Balled, 3 ft., \$4.50.

Diakagura. Double flowered rose with white marks; very early. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

Grandiflora rosea. Very large, semi-double rose pink with showy stamens; flowers sometimes 6 inches in diameter. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$5.00.

Kumasaka. Deep clear pink; a fine variety. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.

Mrs. John Laing. A clear pink of excellent form, darker than Pink Perfection. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

Napa Red. Tall growing, clear red, fully double. Balled, 3 ft., \$5.00.

Pink Perfection. Double, shell-pink flowers. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

Tricolor. Flowers variegated, red, white and rose. Some are entirely red. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

Wakanouro. Compact growing, rose red, double variety. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.

CANTUA

Cantua buxifolia. (S). Half-climbing, drooping shrub; flowers long and narrow, trumpet shaped, dark rose shading to orange. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

CARPENTERIA

Carpenteria californica. (Tree Anemone) (S). A handsome native shrub; foliage glossy green and narrow; flowers white with yellow stamens, borne in clusters. One of our most beautiful native plants. Gal. cans, 75c.



BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS

CARISSA

Carissa grandiflora. (Natal Plum) (S). Small, spiny shrub with fragrant white flowers and showy red, edible fruits. A beautiful plant but somewhat susceptible to frost injury. 5-gal. cans, 2 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

CASSIA

Cassia tomentosa. (Wooly Senna) (S). Foliage gray-green. Flowers golden yellow and borne at all seasons. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

CASUARINA

Casuarina cunninghamiana. (T). Erect, quick growing tree with numerous slender branchlets resembling pine needles. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 40c.

C. strleta. (She Oak) (T). A rapid-growing tree, valuable for roadside plantings. Growth strong and dense, with numerous short branchlets. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus arboreus. (S or T). Sky blue flowers borne in large panicles. A strong-growing shrub sometimes becoming a tree. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. cyaneus. (S). Flowers a brilliant blue, the darkest of the Wild Lilacs; very fragrant. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

C. Gloire de Versailles. (S). This one is a deciduous shrub with large clear blue flowers blooming twice each year. An exceptionally lovely variety. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. Marle Simon. (S). A hybrid with rosy-pink flowers. Blooms several times each year. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. papillosus. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

C. thyrsiflorus. (California Wild Lilac) (S). A native shrub of rather thick compact growth; foliage dark shiny green; flowers sky blue. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

CERATONIA

Ceratonla sillqua. (St. John's Bread) (T). A thick-growing tree with masses of shining, dark green foliage; grows well in almost any soil and is drought resistant. One of the most beautiful evergreen shade trees. 3-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

CERATOSTIGMA

Ceratostigma willmottianum. Shrubby perennial; fine for mixed borders. Numerous thin, wiry stems with heads of brilliant, dark blue flowers. Gal. cans, 50c.

CESTRUM

Cestrum aurantiacum. (Orange Cestrum) (S). Waxy flowers of golden-apricot; borne in profusion in late summer and autumn. A very beautiful shrub thriving in fairly warm sections. Too tender for interior valleys. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. elegans. (Purple Cestrum) (S). Quick-growing shrub with rather large, downy leaves; flowers purplish red produced in early spring; grows well in shade. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

C. fasciculatum. (Early Cestrum.) (S). Flowers light red, somewhat larger than C. elegans. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

C. parqu. (Chilian Cestrum) Night Scented Jasmine. (S). Flowers greenish-yellow; foliage light green; grows very rapidly and endures shade well. Very fragrant at night. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

CHOISYA

Cholsya ternata. (Mexican Orange) (S). A useful shrub with bright green, clean-cut foliage; flowers white, fragrant and borne in clusters almost continuously. Thrives in most any situation. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

CHORIZEMA

Chorlzema illeffollum. (Flowering Oak) (S). An interesting shrub of trailing habit

of growth and drooping branches; flowers orange-red in loose racemes; foliage brilliant green. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

CINNAMOMUM

Cinnamomum camphora (camphora officinatis) (Camphor Tree) (T). Fine for street planting; foliage light green with young growth tipped with brilliant pink. 5-gal. cans, 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

CISTUS . . . Rock Rose

Cistus albidus. (Whiteleaf Rock Rose) (S). Very resistant to drought. Of compact growth with wooly, gray-green foliage. Flowers lilac-pink, two to three inches across. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

C. ladaniferus maculata. (Spotted Rock Rose) (S). Often used as ground cover for dry slopes. Flowers white with a dark brownish-crimson spot above the base of each petal. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

C. monspellensis. (S). Small, finely branched shrub; small white flowers produced very freely. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

C. purpureus. (S). Recently introduced from England. Very large flowers of reddish lilac with maroon blotch on each petal. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. Sunset. (S). Similar to Cistus albidus but flowers darker. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

CONVULVULUS

Convulvulus cneorum. (S). One can almost say that this little shrub is always in bloom. Its white flowers tinged outside with pink are nearly two inches across. The silvery-grey foliage is a most attractive feature and since it is dwarf and compact it is one of the finest plants for the rock garden. Gal. cans, 75c.

COPROSMA

Coprosma baueri. (Looking Glass Plant) (S). Fine as a bushy border against a porch or wall. Foliage round and very glossy; flowers small, but followed by yellow berries. 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

C. baueri albo variegata. A variety with conspicuous yellow variegation of the leaves. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus capitata. (Evergreen Dogwood) (S or T). An evergreen shrub or small tree of exceptional beauty. Flowers cream-colored and large, turning to a ruddy-red before falling; fruits red, showy and the size of a large strawberry. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

CORONILLA

Coronilla emerus. (Scorpion Senna) (S). Shrub resembling Genista. Foliage dark, glossy-green; flowers yellow tinged with red and produced in ring-shaped clusters like a little crown. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

C. glauca. (Honey Coronilla) (S). Flowers deep golden yellow, intensely fragrant by day; very free bloomer; foliage bluish-green. Valuable as it begins to bloom in the winter and continues on through spring. Gal. cans 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster acuminata. (S). Erect habit, foliage pointed; flowers pinkish-white, followed by large showy, red berries. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

C. dielsiana elegans. (Diel's Cotoneaster) (S). Branches slender and arching; berries are small, coral-red and produced in greatest profusion down to the bases of the main branches. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3-gal. can, 2 to 3 ft., 90c; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

C. franchetii. (Franchet Cotoneaster) (S). Drooping shrub with arching branches; flowers small and pink in color; berries orange, tinged with red. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 80c; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

C. harroviana. (S). Semi-drooping habit; one of the very finest varieties. Berries small but borne profusely; orange-red in color. A recent introduction. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

C. pannosa. (Silverleaf Cotoneaster) (S). A large shrub but one of the best. Foliage a soft gray-green; flowers white, followed by masses of brilliant red berries which last all winter. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 80c; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.



CAMELLIA CHANDLERI



PINK PERFECTION



CARPENTERIA CALIFORNICA

C. salicifolia floccosa. (Willowleaf Coton-easter) (S). Graceful shrub with long, willow-like leaves; bright red berries in profusion. One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

PROSTRATE COTONEASTERS

Size is determined by spread and not by height.

Cotoneaster adpressa. (Creeping Coton-easter) (S). A very prostrate form valuable for rock gardens or ground cover. Leaves are small and narrow; fruits are bright red. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

C. dammeri. (C. humifusa) (S). A new and most attractive variety. Spreads flat on the ground. Foliage oval and fairly large; berries abundant and exceptionally brilliant red. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

C. horizontalis. (Rock Coton-easter) (S); Trailing shrub, growing flat on the ground.

foliage dark green and small; berries small, bright red, produced in great abundance. In winter this plant becomes deciduous for a short time. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 40c.

C. microphylla. (Rockspray Coton-easter) (S). Low growing and dense; foliage dark green and very small; berries large and rosy-red, borne along the stem; flowers white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 1 to 1½ ft., 80c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

CUPHEA

Cuphea hyssopifolia. (S). A little shrub much branched and suitable for rock gardens. Foliage thick and abundant flowers pale violet and almost constantly in bloom. A very neat appearing little plant. 4-in. pots, 35c.

C. ignea. (S). Tender little shrub blooming almost continuously. Flowers orange-red tipped with black and white, tubular, about 1 inch long. 4-in. pots, 35c.

CYTISUS . . . Broom

Cytisus canariensis. (Genista canariensis) (S). Free flowering; foliage small; flowers bright yellow, produced in profusion. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

C. multiflorus. (Genista alba) (White Spanish Broom) (S). A small shrub producing fragrant white blooms in dense terminal racemes. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

C. racemosus. (G. racemosa). (Easter Broom) (S). Medium size, but desirable for its free-blooming quality; flowers yellow and very fragrant. Blooms profusely in March and April. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

C. scoparius. (G. scoparia.) (Scotch Broom) (S). Shrub with rigid branches; flowers large and clear yellow; seed pods almost black. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

C. scoparius andreanus. (Paradise Broom) (S). A beautiful variety of Scotch broom. Flowers yellow with blotches of mahogany red on side petals; very free blooming. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. scoparius firefly. (S). A scotch broom with yellow and orange-red blooms. Very new. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

C. scoparius fulgens. (S). Flowers bright coppery-orange. An unusually brilliant new variety. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum. (Rose Daphne or Garland Flower.) (S). Dwarf plant with spreading, wiry stems covered with dark green leaves, each stem tipped with a cluster of pink, very fragrant flowers. A valuable plant for rock gardens, thriving in half-shade. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$2.00.

D. odora. (White Daphne) (S). Small shrub of slow growth; flowers white or creamy, intensely fragrant and massed in dense clusters at ends of branches. Blooms during winter. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50.

D. odora marginata. (Pink Daphne) (S). Although a variety of the foregoing, it is quite distinct; the leaves are edged creamy-white and the flowers are pink; very fragrant. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50.

DENDROMECON

Dendromecon rigida. (Tree Poppy) (S). A beautiful shrub with graceful willow-like foliage and numerous golden-yellow flowers over two inches across. Blooms all summer. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

DIOSMA

Diosma ericoides. (Breath of Heaven) (S). Heath-like shrub with small, white, star-shaped flowers. Very fragrant. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

D. pulchrum. (Pink Diosma) (S). This new shrub from South Africa should become a general favorite here. Foliage light-green, heath-like and aromatically fragrant; flowers small, star-shaped, lavender-pink and almost continuously in bloom. 4-in. pots, 60c.

D. reevesi. (S). Foliage slender and delicate, flowers white, star-shaped and fragrant; compact grower. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.



ESCALLONIA MONTEVIDENSIS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS

Many of our native plants have proved to be very good garden subjects. Others are in demand for naturalistic plantings on large estates or around summer cottages in the mountains and at the seashore. The plants in the following list have been selected as being the most beautiful as well as easiest to grow. Descriptions will be found under the proper classifications. Refer to index for page numbers.

CONIFERS:

Abies concolor
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Cupressus (in variety)
Libocedrus decurrens
Picea sitchensis
Pinus radiata—P. monophyllus
Pseudotsuga douglasi
Sequoia
Thuja plicata
Torreya californica
Tsuga heterophylla

Lyonothamnus
Mahonia (in variety)
Photina arbutifolia
Pickeringia montana
Prunus ilicifolia
Quercus agrifolia
Quercus densiflora
Rhamnus (in variety)
Rhododendron californica
Romneya coulteri
Rhus (in variety)
Umbellularia

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS:

Arbutus menziesi
Berberis nevini
Carpenteria californica
Ceanothus (in variety)
Dendromecon rigida
Fremontia mexicana
Garrya fremonti

MISCELLANEOUS:

Acer macrophyllum
Azalea occidentalis
Cercis occidentalis
Philadelphus lewisii
Spirea douglasi
Washingtonia filifera
Yucca

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus pungens. (Thorny Elaeagnus) (S). Of spreading habit; foliage large, wavy margined, sage-green; flowers small and inconspicuous but foliage is very attractive. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

E. pungens variegata. (Yellowedge Elaeagnus) (S). Habit and growth the same as *E. pungens* but leaves have a narrow yellow margin that is very attractive. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

ERICA . . . Heather

Erica hlelana. (S). An early blooming variety with waxy, tubular flowers over an inch long, color brilliant carmine-pink. Very showy. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 00.

E. mediterranea. (Biscay Heather) (S). A popular densely branched, globular shrub; foliage dark green; flowers bright pink. Blooms all winter. Will grow in partial shade and endures more heat than any other variety. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 5-in. pots, 35c.

E. mediterranea hybrida. (Darley Heath) (S). A dwarf and compact sort useful and beautiful as a low border. Gal. cans, 40c.

E. melanthera. (Black-eye Heather) (S). Winter-blooming shrub; flowers pink with black-tipped stamens. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; Gal. cans, 40c.

E. melanthera rubra. (S). Rosy-red blooms borne in long, open sprays, making it fine for cutting. A new variety that is in great demand. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

E. persoluta alba. (Garland Heath) (S). Small and erect; when in season the plant is covered with light pink buds opening into white flowers. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; gal. cans, 40c. .

E. persoluta rosea. (Rosy Garland Heath) (S). Fine for spring flowering; one of the best pinks; flowers small but in dense masses. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 40c.

E. regerminans ovata. (S). Flowers purplish-pink; blooms heavily from October to January and again in summer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

ERIOBOTRYA . . . Loquat

BUDDED LOQUATS

Advance. Worthy of its name, being a decided advance over other sorts; fruit elongated and very large; proportion of flesh larger than usual. Tree very dwarf. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

Premier. Fruit very large, pear shaped; flesh deep yellow; when fully ripe it has a sweet, cherry-like flavor. Boxed, 6 to 7 ft., \$12.50; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

Thales. A Chinese variety, probably the largest of all loquats. Fruit firm with a distinctive, rich flavor. Flesh deep orange. Boxed 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50. Seedlings, grown from selected seeds of named varieties. Gal. cans, 40c.

ESCALLONIA

Escallonia berteriana. (S). Of erect habit; foliage glossy and dark green; flowers white, somewhat small, and borne in long, loose, erect panicles, free blooming. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

E. langleyensis. (S). A graceful shrub; flowers light pink in short racemes; foliage lustrous green. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

E. montevidensis. (S). Large flowers in immense terminal cymes, a late summer and fall bloomer. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

E. organisi. (S). Erect shrub with spreading branches; foliage thick and oblong; flowers light pink. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c



EUONYMUS JAPONICA

An excellent shrub for low, permanent hedge

E. rosea. (S). A desirable shrub of free-flowering habit; foliage round, rough and serrated; flowers very dark pink. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

E. rubra. (S). Decidedly compact; foliage large, dark green, flowers deep red. The lowest-growing variety. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus ficifolia. (Scarlet Flowering Gum) (T). A handsome ornamental tree with large leathery leaves and great clusters of bright crimson flowers. Occasional plants will produce white or pink blooms. Boxed, 9 to 10 ft., \$3.50; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

E. globulus. (Blue Gum) (T). The most widely planted of the species; the fuel tree of California farms. Foliage deep green, large and leathery; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c each, 10 for \$4.50. Flats of about 100 plants \$4.00.



LOQUAT



ERICA REGERMINANS OVATA



FUCHSIA PHENOMENAL WHITE

E. globulus compacta. (T). Forms a wide bushy tree with many ascending branches and no main trunk. Foliage same as *E. globulus*. Excellent for windbreaks as it retains its branches clear to the ground. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

E. leucoxydon rosea. (Pink Ironbark) (T). Valuable as an ornamental tree; brilliant pink flowers, profuse winter bloomer. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 45c.

E. linearis. (T). This small tree has graceful drooping branches and very narrow leaves. Foliage largely used for decorative purposes. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

E. polyanthemos. (Red Box) (T). Very ornamental variety with silvery foliage. Very resistant to drought and makes a fine windbreak. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 50c; 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

E. robusta. (Swamp Mahogany) (T). Handsome tree with leathery leaves; numerous white flowers. Moderate size and quick grower. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

E. rostrata. (Red Gum) (T). Does well in most any situation and is resistant to drought. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

E. rudis. (Desert Gum) (T). Erect growing tree which grows well in the hot interior valleys. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c.

E. sideroxydon rosea. (Red Ironbark) (T). Similar to *E. leucoxydon rosea*, but has dark, corrugated and permanent bark. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 2 to 3 ft., 45c.

E. torquata. (T). Small, slender growing tree, small leaves, reddish trunk and branches large clusters of beautifully shaped vermillion buds and deep rose colored flowers. Quite tender. A new introduction. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

in attractive wooden tubs, \$12.50; untrimmed, 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

E. myrtifolia. (Brush Cherry) (S). Foliage dark, glossy green, smaller than *E. hookeri*; flowers white followed by rosy-violet berries; growth is compact and naturally pyramidal; may be sheared into formal shapes. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus. (Evergreen Euonymus) (S). A very ornamental shrub of easy culture; foliage bright green, glossy and somewhat leathery. Old plants produce brilliant red berries if grown untrimmed. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

E. japonicus albo-marginatus. (Silver Margined Euonymus) (S). Strong, bushy growth; foliage dark green, with narrow margin of silvery-white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

E. japonicus argenteo-variegatus. (Silver Variegated Euonymus) (S). Foliage almost white around edges, changing to yellow as the season advances; the most upright type of Euonymus and makes a beautiful specimen. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

E. japonicus aurea-marginatus. (Golden Euonymus) (S). A slow-growing variety of compact growth; foliage golden yellow toward the edges, blotched in center with light and dark green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

E. japonicus aureo-variegatus. (Golden Variegated Euonymus) (S). Leaves golden yellow at centers, dark green at edges, branches green; of moderately slow growth. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 40c.

E. viminalis. (Man-na Gum) (T). Handsome tree with long pendulous branches. Valuable because resistant to frosts and strong winds. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c.

EUGENIA

Eugenia apiculata. (Myrtus luma) (S). A small, bushy shrub somewhat similar to *Myrtus communis*. Small, dark green leaves, white flowers, blue fruits. Gal. cans 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

E. hookeri. (T). Tall tree of pyramidal shape; foliage dark green, young growth of bronzy hue. Flowers white; purplish-red berries borne in clusters. Will not endure severe frosts. Trimmed standards, 42" stems, 24" heads,

E. japonicus microphyllus. (Boxleaf Euonymus) (S). Dwarf and compact; foliage small, dark green, slender and serrated. Fine for low hedges and borders. Gal. cans, 40c each, 10 for \$3.50; 100 for \$30.00; 4-in. pots, 10 for \$3.00.

E. japonicus President Gauthier. (S). Of spreading growth; foliage heavily variegated with creamy-white and margined with pink. A very beautiful variety. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

E. japonicus viridi-variegatus. (Duc D'Anjou Euonymus) (S). A spreading and vigorous grower; foliage striped in center with light green and pale yellow; darker green toward edges. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 40c.

FATSIA

Fatsia japonica (Aralia sieboldi) (S). Shrub with one or several undivided stout stems. Leaves lobed, a foot or more wide, smooth and deep, glossy green. Splendid for pot culture as a porch plant. Likes shade. Flowers white in round clusters. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

FEIJOA

Feijoa sellowiana. (Pineapple Guava) (S). A handsome, evergreen shrub. Flowers purplish-crimson, pure white beneath. Greenish, egg-shaped, edible fruit with pulpy flesh with a pronounced pineapple and guava flavor. Gal. cans, 40c.

FICUS

Ficus elastica. (India Rubber Tree) (T). Handsome ornamental plant for pot culture but almost too tender to grow outside except in very favored sections. Leaves large and glossy, surrounded while developing by pink sheath. 8-in. pots, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

F. macrophylla. (Moreton Bay Fig) (T). Much hardier than the common rubber plant; foliage wider and shorter; dark green above, light green beneath. Sheath almost white. There are many very large trees of this variety scattered over California. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 6-in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.



FREMONTIA

FREMONTIA

F. mexicana. (T). A small native tree and producing large yellow blossoms in late spring. Very showy and comparatively rare. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

FUCHSIA

Shade-loving plants admirably adapted for planting in gardens near the coast. They bloom the entire season and flourish in any good garden soil. Since the formation of the American Fuchsia Society there has been a renewed interest in these brilliant and beautiful flowers. We offer the following named varieties in 5-inch pots, 50c, except where noted.

Charmalne. Large single; sepals scarlet, corolla magenta, bell-shaped; grows rapidly and blooms profusely.

Double Dexter. Very long red sepals, medium size, very double corolla; exceptionally graceful.

Durango. Sepals and single corolla uniform dark red, growth rather sprawling and ideal for rock gardens in sheltered situations.

Elm City. Sepals red and extra wide, corolla short, very double, dark purple with red blotch at base of each petal; medium size bloom.

Globosa (Nonpareil) Large, semi-double; sepals pale pink above, rosy beneath; petals wide, ruffled, shading from violet to lilac.

Gracilis. Pointed red sepals almost concealing the tiny violet corolla. Dense little shrub covering itself with bloom.

Hap Hazard. Carmine red sepals, double corolla of royal purple with light violet line at edge of each petal. Very rare and beautiful.

Monstrosa. Carmine sepals, very large; double white corolla veined with red.

Phenomenal Purple. Bright red sepals; very double, dark purple corolla.

Phenomenal White. Large double; dark carmine sepals only slightly reflexed, petals white veined with carmine.

Schneewittschen. (Snow White or Countess of Aberdeen). Short, single flowers, sepals white, corolla palest pink, in heavy shade almost white. A little aristocrat.



FUCHSIA RED BALLE

Triphylla flore coccinea. Tubular flowers of vivid orange-red; foliage veined with red.

IN 4-INCH POTS 40c

Arborescens. Large shrub with panicles of small magenta flowers. Has much the appearance of a lilac.

Dr. Bhuna. Semi-double of medium size; sepals scarlet, corolla purple; occasional blooms are single.

Purple Ballet. Single of medium size; scarlet sepals, purple petals opening very wide but incurving at edges.

Pythagore. Red sepals, deep violet corolla, double.

Red Ballet. Sepals and single corolla an even shade of soft rose. Petals open very wide. A lovely variety.

Santa Barbara. Small single, slender sepals pink and white standing at right angles to the small, violet corolla.

Serratifolia. Long, rosy-pink tube ending in greenish-white sepals; single corolla of brilliant orange.

Swanley Yellow. Long single; long, pointed yellowish-pink sepals; slender, orange-carmine petals.

Villa Hebe. Slender single of medium size; sepals pale pink, almost white; petals long, pink with a faint suggestion of orchid.

GARRYA

Garrrya fremontii. (Silk Tassel Bush) (S). Native evergreen with dense, dark green foliage and long pendulous catkin-like blooms. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

GENISTA

Genista monosperma. (Bridal Veil Broom) (S). Unusual shrub with silvery branches and sparse foliage; growth very drooping. White flowers borne in drooping racemes. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

GARDENIA

Gardenia grandiflora. (Cape Jasmine.) (S). Small shrub producing waxy, pure white flowers of exquisite fragrance. Plant in acid soil in moderate shade. Requires good drainage. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

GREVILLEA

Grevillea banksii. (S or T). This is the most beautiful Grevillea. Foliage gray-green and fern-like; flowers rosy-scarlet. Will not endure much frost. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

On orders for 10 or more assorted plants in gallon cans deduct 10% from catalog prices.



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM

G. robusta. (Silk Oak) (T). A large tree with fern-like foliage; flowers in trusses of deep orange color. Grows rapidly and does well in all parts of California. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 40c.

G. thelemanniana. (S). A small shrub especially valuable for planting in dry places. Foliage feathery, flowers a brilliant scarlet; almost continuously in bloom. Will not endure heavy frosts. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

GREWIA

Grewia occidentalis. (S). A recently introduced evergreen shrub with mulberry-like leaves about 2 inches across. Flowers lavender-blue, much like perennial asters; blooms in late summer and autumn. Growth rapid, rather sprawling; lovely trained against a wall. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

HAKEA

Hakea puglioniformis. (S). Interesting drought-resistant shrub with much divided prickly leaves; grows rapidly. Feathery, creamy-white flowers in October and November. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

HELIANTHEMUM

Hellanthemum mutabile. (Sun Rose) (S). A spreading little plant of rapid growth with small, bright colored flowers resembling Cistus in white, pink, rose, salmon and red. Requires little moisture and blooms all summer. Excellent for covering dry, steep slopes. 4-in. pots, 35c.

H. ocyroides. (S). A small shrubby plant, 2 to 3 feet high with silvery-green foliage, and clusters of yellow flowers with a dark eye; blooms all summer. Plant in full sun. 4-in. pots, 50c.

HYPERICUM

Hypericum aureum. (Golden St. Johnswort) (S). Of dense habit; flowers bright yellow, one to two inches across. 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.



LANTANA

H. calycinum. (S). Low-growing, flowers yellow; partial to a shady location; makes a good ground cover under trees. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c each; 10 for \$3.50.

H. moserianum. (Goldflower) (S). Beautiful low-growing shrub; flowers golden yellow; fine for grouping and mass effects. Almost continuously in bloom. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

HIBISCUS

H. rosa sinensis. (Chinese Hibiscus) (S). A tender, ever-green shrub with glossy leaves and brilliant, showy flowers. Plant in a sunny location and protect from frost. If top branches are frozen the plants will branch lower down and bloom the same season. We can supply plants with pink, apricot or red flowers. 7-in. pots, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

HYMENOSPORUM

Hymenosporum flavum. (T). Small, slender tree with foliage like a pittosporum. Cream-yellow flowers an inch across are borne in profusion from April to July; deliciously fragrant. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

ILEX . . . Holly

Ilex aquifolium. (English Holly) (T). Large shrub or small tree; foliage dark green, leathery and prickly; flowers small, followed by an abundance of bright red berries. Hollies are dioecious, that is, male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. It is necessary to have both to insure a crop of berries on the female trees; male trees never produce berries. Grafted female plants, balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$10.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 4-in. pots, 60c; male plants 20 per cent less.

I. aquifolium ferox. (Hedgehog Holly) (T). Foliage is wrinkled and very spiny; an unusually beautiful foliage plant. Does not produce berries. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 4-in. pots, 60c.

I. aquifolium Silver Queen. (T). Similar to English Holly except that foliage is beautifully marbled with creamy-white. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$10.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 4-in. pots, 60c.

I. aquifolium Van Tol. (Dutch Holly) (T). Foliage is smooth and almost free from spines. Berries more profusely than does English Holly. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 4-in. pots, 60c.

KALMIA

Kalmia latifolia. (Mountain Laurel) (S). Foliage broad and glossy; flowers pink and borne in clusters. Requires same treatment as rhododendrons. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$2.00.

LANTANA

Lantana. (S). Extremely free-flowering shrubs, sometimes half-climbing. Excellent for ground cover; rapid growing. Flowers borne in small clusters in colors of lavender, yellow and orange-red. 4-in. pots, 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

LAURUS . . . Laurel

Laurus nobilis. (Bay Tree) (Grecian Laurel) (S or T). A pyramidal shrub with upright branches; stiff dark green leaves. Often clipped into cones or standards. Useful where a somewhat formal shrub is desired. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$30.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 2½ gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

TRIMMED STANDARDS

Laurus nobilis

24 in. stems, 18 in. heads	.....	\$ 5.00
30 " " 18 " "	.....	6.00
36 " " 24 " "	.....	7.50
42 " " 24 " "	.....	9.00
48 " " 24 " "	.....	10.00
54 " " 24 " "	.....	12.50

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus carolinensis. (American Cherry Laurel) (S or T). This fine ever-green of the Southern States is valuable for shade, ornament, and makes a fine hedge. The leaves are large; bright and shiny. Flowers are small with cream-colored petals; fruits black and shiny. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

L. lusitanica. (Portugal Laurel) (S). A stately appearing shrub, foliage a pronounced dark green, sharply serrated; flowers white. Growth compact. Makes a beautiful trimmed hedge. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

L. officinalis. (English Laurel) (S). Large shrub; foliage broad, heavy and glossy; flowers white in racemes, followed by black cherry-like fruits. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

LAVATERA

Lavatera oibia. (S). A shrubby perennial related to the mallows and hollyhocks. Lavender-rose flowers three inches across are in bloom from spring until frost. Each plant develops into a large clump. Gal. cans, 50c.

LAVENDULA

Lavendula officinalis. (Lavender) (S). An old favorite because of its pleasing odor. Does well in dry places. Compact form, with large deep blue flowers; good for border or rock garden. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

LEPTOSPERMUM

Leptospermum laevigatum. (Australian Tea Tree) (S or T). Large shrub with graceful arching branches; foliage grayish-green; flowers white. A rapid grower. Especially good for windbreaks or informal hedges. Balled or in containers, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c, 10 for \$3.50.

L. scoparium nicholli. (S). Graceful shrub with drooping branches, bronze-green foliage and brilliant little flowers of carmine-red. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

LIGUSTRUM . . . Privet

Ligustrum ciliatum. (Bright Fruited Privet) (S). A dwarf from Japan. Foliage dark green, thick and glossy; flowers white. Excellent for a low hedge. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

L. henryi. (S). Vigorous growers of bushy form; foliage small, sharply pointed and glistening. Can be pruned into formal shapes. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.



LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM AUREO-MARGINATUM



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

Its fragrant white flowers are unsurpassed in beauty.

L. japonicum. (Japanese Privet) (S or T). Large shrub, if unpruned becomes a small tree. Foliage broad, pointed, dark green; flowers creamy-white, borne in panicles. Fine for a tall hedge. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

TRIMMED STANDARDS

Ligustrum japonicum

54 in. stems, 24 in. heads.....\$10.00
48 in. stems, 24 in. heads..... 8.50

Ligustrum nepalense. (Nepal Privet) (S). A variety from the Himalaya mountains. A hardy plant excellent for hedges. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

L. ovalifolium. (California Privet) (S). Highly regarded as a hedge plant. A strong-growing shrub with bright medium-size foliage. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 15c, \$10.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 10c, \$7.50 per 100; 1½ to 3 ft., 9c, \$6.00 per 100.

L. ovalifolium aureo-marginatum. (Yellow Margin Privet) (S). A type with heavy yellow variegations in foliage. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

LONICERA . . . Honeysuckle

Lonicera nitida. (Evergreen Honeysuckle) (S). Fine for dwarf hedges, being of dense but graceful habit; foliage small, medium dark green. Flowers greenish-yellow, very small but fragrant. Can be pruned to any desired shape or size. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

LYONOTHAMNUS

Lyonothamnus floribundus asplenifolius. (Island Ironwood) (T). Flowers are creamy-white in very large panicles; foliage is very much divided and fern-like.

Although a native of Catalina Island it is perfectly hardy in most sections of Northern California. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia fuscata. (*Michelia fuscata*) (Banana Shrub) (S). Leaves dark green and glossy. Twigs covered with brown, velvety down. Flowers light yellow and formed like miniature magnolias, with strong banana fragrance. Blooms during winter and spring. Highly prized for its fragrance, beauty and rarity. Gal. cans, 1 ft., \$1.00.

M. grandiflora. (T). A large, handsome tree; foliage bright, glossy green above, golden brown beneath; flowers creamy white; extremely fragrant, six to eight inches in diameter. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$12.50; balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolium. (Oregon Grape) (S). Dense, low-spreading shrub; foliage holly-like, glossy green, changing to purple and bronze; flowers yellow, borne in racemes in February and March, followed by a profusion of blue, grape-like berries. Grows well in shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 40c.

M. ilicifolium compacta. (S). A new variety with foliage much like Oregon Grape though somewhat lighter in color; growth dwarf and compact, making it a fine little shrub for foundation planting. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

M. japonica. (Japanese Mahonia) (S). Foliage large, soft green in color, turning yellowish-green with age; flowers large, followed by large blue berries. Fine for a shady location. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

M. pinnata. (California Holly Grape) (S). Similar to Oregon Grape but foliage more crinkled and holly-like with beautiful bronze shading. Growth quite compact. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

MELALEUCA

Melaleuca decussata. (Lilac Melaleuca) (S). Shrub of graceful drooping habit; foliage dense and bluish-green; flowers lavender in color. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 40c.

M. nesophila. (Pink Melaleuca) (S). Shrub of bushy habit; foliage a pleasing shade of green, oblong flat; flowers lavender-purple. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 40c.

METROSIDEROS

Metrosideros tomentosa. (New Zealand Christmas Tree) (T). Tall, spreading tree with grey-green foliage; flowers deep crimson. Does particularly well near the sea coast and withstands wind and ocean spray. Gal. cans, 50c.

MYRTUS . . . Myrtle

Myrtus communis. (Common Myrtle) (S). Splendid small-leaved shrub admirably adapted for hedges and foundation plantings. Foliage small, glossy green and aromatic; flowers white, appearing in late spring and summer, followed by blue-black berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c; 10 for \$3.50.

M. communis floreplena. (S). Similar to type except that flowers are double. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

M. communis microphylla. (Small Leaf Myrtle) (S). Foliage exceptionally small and closely set; of spreading habit. A beautiful and durable foundation plant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

M. communis variegata. (Variegated Myrtle) (S). Foliage marked and striped with silver; berries large and contrast beautifully with the light-colored foliage. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 40c.

M. torintino. (S). A very compact form with small, dense foliage. Exceptionally good for edging or low hedges. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 40c.



A SECTION OF OUR EXTENSIVE GROWING GROUNDS



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA
Cream white flowers; fragrant as Daphne

NANDINA

Nandina domestica. (S). A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. Leaves are much divided, light green tipped with pink and copper in spring, turning to vivid red during fall and winter. Flowers white, followed by crimson berries. The winter appearance of this shrub with bright red berries and darker red foliage is very striking. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

NERIUM . . . Oleander

Nerium. (Oleander) (S). Large, bushy shrubs, doing well in the warm interior valleys. Free bloomers from June until frost. Foliage long, slender and bright green. All parts of the plant are poisonous if eaten.

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA—Equally beautiful in flower or berry.



N. Dr. Golfin. Single, deep rose flowers, very large. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

N. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. Single, pale pink; strong growing. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

N. Mrs. F. Roeding. Very fine, double, salmon-pink. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

N. Sister Agnes. Large, single white, very fine. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

N. Splendens gigantea. Very large, double rose, fragrant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus aquifolium. (S). Shrub of rather spreading growth. Leaves large, serrated, dark glossy green and holly-like. Flowers small, white and exquisitely fragrant. A rare and beautiful shrub, greatly prized for its fragrance and beautiful foliage. Blooms in September and October. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

O. fragrans (Olea fragrans). (Sweet Olive) (T). Long, slender foliage with serrated edges. Flowers, creamy-white, produced in abundance in autumn. Fragrance exceptionally fine. Gal. cans, 75c.

PHOTINIA

Photinia arbutifolia (Toyon) (California

Holly) (S or T). Native of California and known as the "Christmas Berry." Admired for its handsome foliage and brilliantly colored red berries. Does fine under cultivation. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. serrulata. (Low Photinia) (S). Type large and round; foliage of good size and drooping; some leaves turn brilliant red before falling; flowers white in large convex heads. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

PICKERINGEEA

Pickeringea montana. (Chaparral Pea) (S). Much branched, spiny, evergreen native shrub growing 5 to 8 feet high. Flowers rosy-purple and pea shaped; drought resistant. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

PIMELIA

Pimelia ferruginea. (Rosy Rice Flower) (S). Small evergreen shrub with very small dark green leaves and numerous heads of rose-pink flowers. Lovely in a large rock garden or under tall shrubs. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum crassifolium. (Karo Pittosporum) (S). Quite a large shrub; foliage pubescent and soft gray-green, flowers wine-color. Valuable because resistant to wind, doing well even along the seashore. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

P. eugenoides. (Tarata Pittosporum) (S or T). Of erect habit; foliage long, narrow, yellowish-green with waxy margins; does better in the coastal regions than in the hot interior valleys. A beautiful plant for tall clipped or informal hedge. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c; 10 for \$3.50.

P. phylliraeoides. (Narrow Leaf Pittosporum) (T or S). A small tree with slender, drooping branches which give it the habit of a Weeping Willow. Leaves long and narrow, flowers small, yellow and fragrant. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. rhombifolium. (Queensland Pittosporum) (S). Tall shrub with broad, toothed leaves of dark green. Flowers are white, followed by showy orange berries. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

P. tenuifolium (P. nigricans) (Tawhiwhi Pittosporum) (S or T). Large shrub or small tree, valuable for hedges or planted in groups; foliage small and dark green; flowers and stems black which give it a decidedly striking appearance. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 40c, 10 for \$3.50.

P. tobira. (Japanese Pittosporum) (S). A handsome variety of low-spreading growth; foliage dark green and glossy; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant and numerous. Excellent for foundation plantings. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

P. tobira variegatum. (Variegated Japanese Pittosporum) (S). Foliage conspicuously variegated with white giving it a silvery appearance. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

P. undulatum. (Victorian Box) (T). Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of the above, waxy-margined and tapering. Flowers are yellowish-white and extremely fragrant, particularly at night. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

PLEROMA

Pleroma grandiflora (*Tibouchina semi-decandra*). (Princess Flower) (S). A lovely flowering shrub with velvety bronze-green foliage; flowers dark royal purple and two to three inches across. Blooms during summer and fall. Will freeze back if exposed to hard frost but sprouts up again and blooms the following summer. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

POLYGALA

Polygala dalmatiana. (S). An ever-blooming shrub of round habit and quite hardy; flowers purple and pea-shaped. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

PRUNUS

Prunus ilicifolia. (California Evergreen Cherry) (T). Shrub or tree; foliage prickly margined like English Holly. Fine for hedges. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each, 10 for \$3.50, 100 for \$32.50.

P. ilicifolia integrifolia. (Catalina Cherry) (T). A variety of the preceding with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without prickly edges. Grows more rapidly. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each, 10 for \$3.50; 100 for \$32.50.

PSIDIUM

Psidium cattleianum. (Strawberry Guava) (S). Compact shrub with dark green, leathery leaves. Fruit deep claret and with very fine flavor. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. cattleianum lucidum. (Lemon Guava) (S). Similar to preceding variety but fruit is clear yellow with pleasing acid flavor. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

PSORALEA

Psoralea aphylla. (Blue Broom) (S). Foliage similar to a pine tree; branches slender. Flowers pea-shaped, blue and white in racemes. An attractive but uncommon shrub. Gal. cans, 60c.

PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha coccinea. (Burning Bush) (S). Thorny shrub; foliage small and ovate; flowers white; berries orange; from August to December. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

P. coccinea lalandi. (Laland Firethorn) (S). Very similar to *P. coccinea* but taller and more upright growth with bronzy tints on leaves. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

P. crenulata. (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn) (S). Foliage long, narrow, glossy and dense; berries small, dark crimson and showy; August to December. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

P. crenulata yunnanensis. (Yunnan Firethorn) (S). Foliage roundish, sometimes lobed; flowers white followed by masses of bright and red berries from October to March. Fine for mass effects or for bank and ground cover. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

P. formosiana. (Formosa Firethorn) (S). Compact, strong-growing shrub; foliage small and light green; berries very large, bright red and produced in great masses from September to February. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

P. formosiana splendens. (S). An improvement over the previous variety. Large red berries borne in almost unbelievable profusion. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

P. rogersiana aurantiaca. (S). A new variety with foliage and habit of growth much like *P. crenulata yunnanensis* but berries are golden yellow and remain in good condition on the plants much longer than the berries of *P. coccinea*. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus agrifolia. (California Live Oak) (T). Our native oak with black bark; foliage holly-like, glossy green; a fairly rapid grower under cultivation. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

Q. densiflora. (Tanbark Oak) (T). One of our most beautiful native trees. Grows tall and shapely; bark grey; foliage dark green above, silvery or golden brown beneath. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

Q. suber. (Cork Oak) (T). Supplies the cork bark of commerce. A beautiful evergreen tree adapting itself to the driest of locations. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis japonica (*R. ovata*) (Yeddo Hawthorn) (S). A dense compact dwarf shrub; foliage thick and dark green; flowers white with red anthers, followed by blue berries. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

R. indica rosea. (S). A new variety with bright pink flowers. Exceptionally fine for low plantings. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus alaternus. (Italian Buckthorn) (S). Large shrub; foliage glossy green. Good plant for shrubbery border. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

R. californica. (Coffee Berry) (S). Large spreading shrub with dark, glossy foliage. Will thrive in fairly heavy shade. Flowers white followed by purple fruits. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

R. crocea. A low-growing compact shrub that

is not so well known as it should be. Covered with bright red berries in fall. Very hardy and beautiful. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendrons should be planted in partial shade and prefer acid soil. Should receive liberal applications of leaf mold or peat for best results. Do not fertilize them with fertilizers containing lime. Mulch the top soil to conserve moisture and pull weeds by hand; do not cultivate close to plants as roots are very near surface.

Rhododendron Alice. Large, rosy-pink blooms in compact clusters. Similar in form to Pink Pearl but color is darker; bush is shorter and more compact. Well-budded plants, balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. Boule de Neige. Pure white; low, compact grower. Balled plants, with buds, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.50.

R. Brittonia. This is easily the finest red rhododendron grown. Trusses of flowers are unusually large and of a fine clear red. Budded plants, balled, 18 to 20 inches, \$7.50.

R. californica. The native rhododendron of the Pacific Coast. Flowers of medium size, deep rosy pink. Large, bushy plants, in tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

R. Countess of Sefton. A Himalayan Hybrid. Small compact shrub with fragrant white flowers; very free blooming. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, \$1.25.

R. Doncaster. A good deep red variety that is very popular in England. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

R. everestianum. A late blooming variety with lovely, large lavender blooms. Balled, with numerous buds, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

R. exoniensis. Compact shrub, eventually reaching 5 feet; handsome foliage; flowers large, campanula-like, white faintly flushed yellow; fragrant. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, \$1.25.



RHODODENDRON PINK PEARL

R. fastuosum florepleno. Double flowers of a nice shade of lavender borne in trusses of medium size. Budded plants, balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

R. fragrantissimum. The tall Himalayan Rhododendron; flowers very large and fragrant, pale pink changing to white. Growth taller and more open than other varieties. Balled, 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.50.

R. John Wolters. An exceptionally fine variety with clear red flowers quite free from purple shading and of large size; bush compact and free flowering. Balled plants with numerous buds, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

R. Lady Alice Fitzwilliam. A Himalayan Hybrid similar to Fragrantissimum but more compact in growth; flowers large, white. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, \$1.25.

R. macnabianum. A very handsome variety with large, fragrant white flowers. Compact in habit. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, \$1.25.

R. Michael Waterer. Bright crimson; very fine variety. Budded plants, balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

R. Pink Pearl. The most popular and best known variety. Shell-pink blossoms of large size; good foliage; easily grown. Heavily budded plants, balled, 3 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

R. ponticum. Strong growing variety with purple flowers. Balled, with some buds, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

ROMNEYA . . . Tree Poppy

Romneya couiteri. (Matilija Poppy) (S). California's finest native flowering plant. Perennial shrub; leaves sage-green; flowers purest white, six inches across, with bright orange center. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

ROSMARINUS . . . Rosemary

Rosmarinus officinalis. (Rosemary) (S). Small shrub of irregular growth. Leaves long, narrow and highly aromatic; numerous pale lavender flowers borne in early spring. Thrives in dry soil. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

RUSCUS

Ruscus aculeatus. (Butchers Broom) (S). Small shrub with thick rubber-like round leaves ending in spines. Small tomato-like red berries are borne on sides of leaves; very curious and interesting. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 40c.

RHUS

Rhus laurina. (Sumac (S or T)). A large native shrub or small tree with long, slender dark green leaves on coppery-red branches. Gal. cans, 75c.

R. ovata. (Sugar Bush) (S). Low-growing native shrub with round, thick leaves of dark green and small pink or white flowers. Grows rapidly and is extremely hardy. Gal. cans, 75c.

SARCACocca

Sarcacocca ruscifolia. (S). A little known shrub that is very useful for planting in shady corners or under other larger plants. It grows about two feet high; produces white, very fragrant flowers in spring; foliage is laurel-like. One of our best novelties. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

SCHINUS . . . Pepper Tree

Schinus molle. (California Pepper Tree) (T). Fast growing hardy evergreen tree with fine-cut feathery foliage and red berries. 3-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

Sophora secundiflora. (Mescal Bean) (T). A small evergreen tree from Mexico with large panicles of blue, wisteria-like flowers. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

SPARTIUM

Spartium junceum (Genista hispanica) (Weaver's Broom—Spanish Broom) (S). Upright in habit of growth; flowers yellow, prolific in spring, produced recurrently throughout the spring and summer on round, leafless branches. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

STERCULIA

Sterculia diversifolia. (Bottle Tree) (T). A clean, symmetrical evergreen shade tree. Foliage varies from entire to partly lobed. Flowers bell shaped, cream with wine centers; seed pods like curious little boats. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

STRANSVESIA

Stransvesia davidiana. (S). A tall, somewhat drooping shrub with clusters of red berries like cotoneaster. Foliage is long, glossy and occasional leaves turn brilliant red like Photinia serrulata. 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

TEUCRIUM

Teucrium fruticans. (S). Small, spreading shrub with very silvery, sage-like foliage. Flowers light blue and produced almost continuously. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

UMBELLULARIA

Umbellularia californica. (California Laurel) (T). California's most beautiful native tree; foliage dark green and aromatic; flowers yellow. Tubbed, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

VERONICA

Veronica andersoni. (S) Growth strong; foliage rather long; flowers violet purple; blooms almost continuously. Gal. cans, 40c.

V. buxifolia. (Boxleaf Veronica) (S). A good variety for borders. Growth low and compact with small, grey-blue leaves. Flowers white and not important. Gal. cans, 40c.

V. cupressoides. (S). Dense and compact; has the appearance of a dwarf cypress. Flowers small and pale lilac in color. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; gal. cans, 40c.

V. decussata. (S). Hardy and of dense growth; foliage oval, bright green and compact; flowers deep blue and almost continuously

in bloom; one of the most beautiful and useful varieties. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; gal. cans, 40c.

V. decussata variegata. (S). Similar to preceding variety but with foliage lightly variegated with creamy-yellow. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; gal. cans, 40c.

V. imperialis. (S). Dark looking, compact shrub; foliage large, tinged with red on midrib and edges; flowers brilliant reddish-purple. A constant bloomer and very hardy. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 40c.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum rectanguium. (S). A small shrub with bronze-green foliage and white flowers. Masses of red berries follow the flowers. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

V. suspensum. (Sandankwa Viburnum) (S). Of spreading habit with dark green foliage, somewhat wrinkled, flowers cream-color and fragrant. Grows well in shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

V. tinus Laurustinus. (S). A compact, hardy shrub that grows well in almost any location. Can be kept to any desired size by pruning. Produces large quantities of flowers in late winter months; pink in bud, white when open. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

V. tinus lucidum. (Laurustinus Grandiflora) (S). A strong-growing form of the preceding variety with large, glossy foliage and flower clusters of immense size; very fine. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

V. tinus robustum. (Roundleaf Laurustinus) (S). An erect growing type with large, nearly round leaves. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

V. tinus strictum. (Spiry Laurustinus) (S). Tall, slender and erect in growth; foliage slightly rounded; flower cream-color and fragrant. Grows well in shade. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 40c.



VIBURNUM TINUS (Laurustinus)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

THE delicate coloring, fragrance and profuse bloom of this class of shrubs entitle them to an important place in our gardens. Their many hues combine or contrast effectively with those of daffodils and tulips to form beautiful pictures in early spring before the blooming season of perennial and annual plants. For best results most varieties, except Azaleas, should be pruned about one month after blooming. Winter pruning is not advisable.

AZALEA

Showy shrubs of medium size; very effective massed or combined with evergreen shrubs. Prefer partially shaded location and acid soil.

Azalea altaciare. A sturdy variety producing brilliant yellow flowers of great fragrance; foliage becomes bright red in autumn. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

A. mollis. Orange, apricot and yellow blooms borne in great profusion; fragrant. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

A. occidentalis. (Western Azalea) The hardy, native variety producing flowers of exquisite fragrance, in shades of light pink and white marked with lemon and buff. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00.

A. Schlippenbachii. (Royal Azalea) A vigorous variety growing four to five feet high, with large, showy blooms of pale rose-pink. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$1.50.

Note:—See also Evergreen Azaleas on page 3.

BERBERIS

Berberis thunbergii. (S). A deciduous shrub often used as a low hedge. Branches flat and spray-like; foliage small, changing to red in autumn. Covered with brilliant red berries. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.



DIERVILLA FLORIDA

B. thunbergii atropurpurea. (Red Leaf Japanese Barberry) (S). Very fine new variety useful as an under-shrub for foundation and border planting. Foliage a rich, lustrous, bronzy-red color. It is deciduous but the brilliant red berries cover the branches of mature plants. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c.

CAESALPINIA . . . Polinciana

Caesalpinia gilliesii. (Bird of Paradise) Tall shrub or small tree; foliage double pinnate with small leaflets; flowers large, light yellow with long, exerted stamens of brilliant red; blooms very freely. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CALYCANTHUS . . . Meratla

Calycanthus praecox. (Wintersweet) Long before other shrubs flower this brave little shrub sends out its attractive little yellow and brown flowers that have a wonderfully sweet odor. Foliage appears after flowers are gone and is very attractive in form and shade. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus florida. (Flowering Dogwood) Shrub or small tree. Foliage wavy, glaucous underneath; flowers white, about four inches across. Very effective. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

C. florida rubra. (Pink Flowering Dogwood) Most beautiful of the dogwoods; deep pink flowers four inches wide covering the tree before the foliage appears. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. sanguinea. (Bloodtwig Dogwood) Large shrub; foliage hairy on both sides; flowers small; white; berries black. Conspicuous in winter when branches are blood-red. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

CYDONIA . . . Flowering Quince

Cydonia japonica. (Japanese Scarlet Quince) An old favorite. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes an impassable and beautiful flowering hedge. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. japonica candida. Has pure white waxy blooms of remarkable beauty. New and rare. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. japonica corallina. A new shade in Cydonias. Plants are covered in spring with masses of lovely apricot and coral flowers. Plant rather dwarf. Bare root, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.



AZALEA MOLLIS

C. japonica grandiflora. Exceptionally large white flowers opening from pink buds. The entire blooms become soft pink with age. Plant grows vigorously. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia crenata rosea. Flowers double, pinkish white, borne in large spikes. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

D. fortunei. Produces an abundance of bell-shaped single pure white blossoms. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

D. Pride of Rochester. Profuse bloomer, flowers double white. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

DIERVILLA . . . Welgela

Diervilla Eva Rathke. Of erect habit. Flowers medium size and deep red in color; blooms in April and May. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

D. florida (Welgela rosea). Flowers pink, large and produced in great profusion in April and May. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus angustifolia. (Russian Olive) Foliage and branches metallic silvery-green; flowers and fruit yellow. Gallon cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

FORSYTHIA . . . Golden Bell

Forsythia suspensa. A valuable shrub for borders and mass effects. In habit somewhat pendulous, branches drooping; can be trained over arbors. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

HIBISCUS . . . Althea

Hibiscus syriacus. Among California's showiest summer blooming shrubs. Foliage dark green; flowers appear in summer and autumn. Quite distinct from the Evergreen Hibiscus as this variety is hardy everywhere. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.



PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALIS

We can supply the following varieties:

Boule de Feu. Dark rosy-red, double.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double white.

Lady Alice Stanley. Double white with red eye.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea domotol. A double pink form of *H. hortensis*, very beautiful. 4-in. pots, 35c.

H. hortensis. A very popular shrub in California. Foliage large, in milder sections almost evergreen; flowers large, pink and borne in immense corymbs. Prefers a shaded location. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; 4-in. pots, 35c.

H. La Marne. A French variety with dark rose blooms; not so strong growing as *H. hortensis*. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 4-in. pots, 50c.

H. Mme. E. Mouilliere. A very lovely white variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 4-in. pots, 50c.

H. Mme. Renee Gaillard. Magnificent trusses of pure white flowers, petals fringed or serrated. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; 4-in. pots, 50c.

H. Souv. de Mme. Chautard. An early blooming French hybrid. Flowers a lovely shade of rose-pink. 4-in. pots, 50c.

H. Trophee. Deep rose-pink flowers becoming watermelon-red at maturity. Exceptionally fine. Balled 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

KERRIA

Kerria japonica flore pleno. (Double-flowering Kerria) Strong grower with double flowers of bright yellow; free blooming and popular. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

KOLKWITZIA

Kolkwitzia amabilis. (Beauty Bush) A new introduction from China. Slender arching branches covered with pale pink flowers an inch long. Requires two to three years to come into full bloom. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

LAGERSTROEMIA . . . Crape Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica rosea. Shrub or small tree. Foliage somewhat scanty; flowers pink. A very satisfactory flowering shrub for hot interior valleys, being a mass of color during the larger part of the summer. Mildews along the seacoast. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

L. indica alba. A dwarf variety producing pure white flowers. Quite rare and very beautiful. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

L. indica rubra. Similar to *L. indica rosea* except as to color of bloom which is a deep reddish-pink. Petals are crinkled like crepe. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

L. indica dwarf purple. Rosy-purple blooms. 5-gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

LIPPIA

Lippia citriodora. (Lemon Verbena) An old-fashioned favorite with lemon-scented foliage. Flowers small, white in panicles, leaves willow-like and rough. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

LONICERA

Lonicera morrowi. (Bush Honeysuckle) Pale pink or white flowers followed by showy red berries. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

PHILADELPHUS . . . Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius. (Garland Philadelphus) Large shrub, flowers creamy-white, medium size, and fragrant as orange blossoms. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

P. lewisii. (Lewis Mockorange) A native western variety with fragrant white flowers of medium size. Grows into a tall shrub with slender branches. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

P. mexicana. (Evergreen Mexican Mockorange) May be grown either as a vine or shrub. Flowers double, creamy-white and very fragrant. Foliage some-times hurt by frost but plant is hardy. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

P. virginialis. A very floriferous variety with double white flowers. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

PUNICA . . . Pomegranate

Punica Double Red. Rapid growing shrub with double scarlet flowers; does not produce fruit. Blooms from June to October. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

P. Double White. Rapid Grower. Flowers creamy white or yellow, double. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

P. granatum nana. (Dwarf Pomegranate.) A beautiful shrub almost evergreen. Foliage glossy green with ruddy tints; flowers red and almost continuously in bloom; fruits a rich maroon red in color, not edible. Makes a colorful low hedge. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

P. Mme. Legrelle. Flowers variegated, light red edged with yellow. A very beautiful type. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

RHUS

Rhus cotinus. (Smoke Tree) A graceful rapid growing shrub or small tree with long leaves that become golden-yellow in autumn. In summer it produces feathery masses of lavender-grey flowers that give it the fitting name of "Smoke Tree." Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.



HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS

RIBES

Ribes speciosum. (Fuchsia Flowered Gooseberry) The arching branches of this graceful native shrub are hung in late winter and spring with cardinal-red, fuchsia-like blooms. Foliage is also unusually attractive. Prefers a partially shaded location. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea bumalda (Anthony Waterer). Dwarf, erect form, growing about three feet high. Flowers rosy-red in flattened heads at ends of branches. Blooms in mid-summer. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c; 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

S. callosa rosea. (Fortune Spirea). A summer flowering type from Japan with heads of pink and cream flowers. Requires pruning immediately after flowering each season for best results. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

S. douglasii. (Douglas Spirea). A beautiful native spirea with long spikes of rose-pink flowers borne in midsummer. This roadside favorite endures neglect and drought quite cheerfully. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. (Bridal Wreath) Small shrub with long, very slender branches. Flowers very double and pure white, borne along the branches before the leaves appear. This is the genuine "Bridal Wreath". Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

S. reevesiana. Medium-size shrub; foliage long and narrow; flowers large and pure white. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

S. van houttei. A handsome pendulous bush. Flowers pure white. Fine for grouping and shrubbery borders. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

SYRINGA . . . Lilac

The new French Hybrid Lilacs are a vast improvement over the old varieties. Our list is selected to give as great variation in type and color as possible; each variety is outstanding in its class. The price of all the following varieties is bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

Claude Bernard. Bright mauve; very early; petals long and twisted.

Diderot. Deep purple, single, flower clusters long and narrow.

Jan Van Tol. Single, white; individual flowers and clusters very large.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double white, very early and profuse bloomer.

Katherine Havemeyer. Double, blue flushed mauve; very large.

Lamartine. One of the very early varieties with fairly large flowers of mauve-pink. Very graceful and a good bloomer.

Leon Gambetta. Lavender pink; very early; double.

Maximowicz. Double; violet heliotrope; long clusters.

My Favorite. Double; dark reddish-purple.
Persian Cutleaf. Light lavender blue; flowers as freely as a spirea; very fragrant; foliage quite distinct from other varieties.

President Fallieres. Double; lavender pink; exceptionally large and double.

Rubra insignis. Graceful single variety of reddish-lilac.

Volcan. Single, best dark purple; individual flowers exceptionally large.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE

VIBURNUM . . . Snowball

Viburnum carlesii. A pretty little shrub with gray-green leaves. Buds are rosy-pink and open blooms are creamy-white in small clusters. The perfume is most remarkably pleasing and somewhat like that of a gardenia. 3-gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

V. opulus sterile. (Common Snowball) Flowers white, borne in immense heads in late spring; foliage brilliantly colored in autumn. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Flowering Fruit Trees add color to the Spring Garden.

NEW AND RARE PLANTS

Add new interest to your garden by growing some of the more unusual plants. In the following list are some of the rarer things that we have found outstanding. Refer to index for page numbers.

CONIFERS:

Abies concolor violacea
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
 wisseli
Cedrus deodara aurea
Cupressus goveniana
Juniperus virginiana cannarti
Juniperus squamata meyeri
Picea polita
Pinus tanyosha
Sequoia gigantea pendula

EVERGREEN SHRUBS:

Abelia schumannii
Abelia floribunda
Andromeda japonica
Berberis sargentii
Brunfelsia floribunda
Buddleia colvillei
Calothamnus quadrifidus
Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles
Cistus purpureus
Cotoneaster dammeri
Cytisus scoparius Firefly
Daphne cneorum
Ilex aquifolium ferox

Lavatera olbia
Mahonia aquifolium
 compacta
Pleroma grandiflora
Psoralea aphylla
Pyracantha rogersiana
 aurantiaca
Sarcococca ruscifolia
Stranvesia davidiana

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS:

Cornus florida rubra
Cydonia japonica corallina
Kolkwitzia amabilis
Laburnum vossi
Magnolia stellata
Paulownia imperialis
Philadelphus mexicana
Prunus mume
Pyrus arnoldiana

CLIMBING PLANTS:

Cinerea distictus
Hibbertia volubilis
Lonicera hildebrandi



SYRINGA—KATHERINE HAVEMEYER



ALBIZZIA . . . Silk Tree

Albizzia julibrissin (*Acacia julibrissin*) (Silk Tree) A deciduous tree with light green acacia-like foliage; covered in summer with a mass of feathery, pink flowers like little bundles of bright silk fibers. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CALODENDRUM

Calodendrum capensis. (Cape Chestnut) The most beautiful tree we get from South Africa. Grows very readily; requires little moisture; forms a large, round-headed tree. Large panicles of rosy-lavender, two-inch flowers cover the trees in early summer. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

CERCIS . . . Redbud

Cercis canadensis. (American Redbud) Small tree, every twig of which is covered with little pink, pea-shaped blossoms in early spring. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

C. occidentalis. (Western Redbud) A large shrub or small tree with light green, nearly round leaves. Pea-shaped, reddish-purple flowers produced abundantly. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

CRATAEGUS . . . Hawthorn

Crataegus cordata. (Washington Thorn) A handsome small tree. Leaves triangular, lobed, deep, glossy green; flowers white, followed by intensely red berries. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

C. double pink. Small tree covered in early spring with small, double flowers that open pale pink and become rosy-pink with maturity. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

C. oxycantha splendens. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn) Small tree of erect habit and quick growth. Flowers double and carmine in color; berries dull red. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 5-gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75.

ERYTHRINA

Erythrina crista-galli. (Coral Tree) A shrub or small tree with large, leathery, pinnate leaves. Flowers are pea-shaped in immense spikes of brilliant crimson; very showy. Branches freeze back each winter but flowers are borne in summer on new growth. 3-gal. cans, 1 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 75c.

JACARANDA

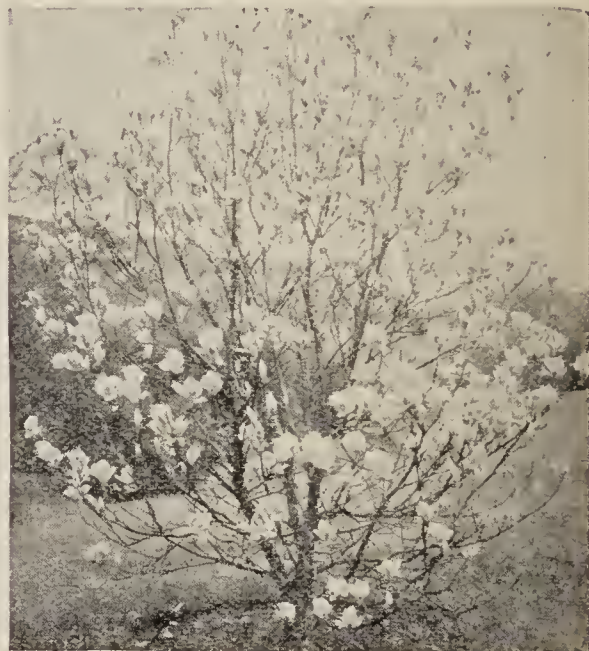
Jacaranda ovalifolium. Beautiful shade tree with feathery foliage resembling a tree fern. Covered in summer with lovely blue flowers. Very tender. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 6-in. pots, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

LABURNUM

Laburnum vulgare. (Golden Chain) Handsome, fast-growing, small tree; foliage clover-shaped and light green. Flowers bright yellow and borne in long, wisteria-like racemes. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

FLOWERING

As harbingers of spring in all delicate hues and colors of beautiful blossoms, no group of shrubs or trees makes so strong an appeal as the flowering trees. Their blossoms bursting forth before the appearance of foliage present the opportunity for effective color massing against backgrounds of more somber evergreens and are perfect foils for beds of tulips or other early flowering bulbs.

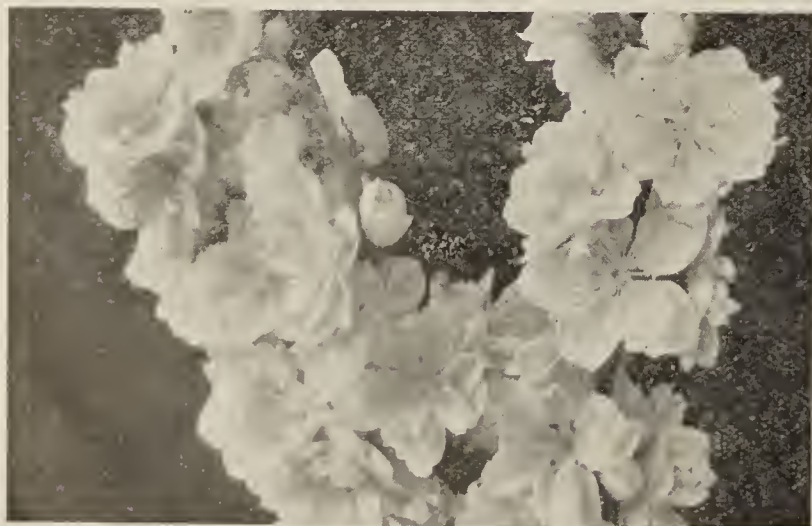


MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA

L. vossi. Flower racemes much longer and more showy than those of *L. vulgare*. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia liliflora. (*M. obovata*). (Lily Magnolia) Large shrub with stout branches. Flowers five to seven inches across, white inside, purple outside. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.



FLOWERING PEACH—BURBANK



FLOWERING PEACH—EARLY DOUBLE RED

T R E E S

M. soulangiana. (Saucer Magnolia) Large white flowers unfolding before foliage appears. Outside of petals purplish-pink and lavender; fragrant. The earliest blooming variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

M. stellata. (Star Magnolia) The rarest of the deciduous magnolias. Grows to a small, spreading tree. In April it is a mass of fragrant white flowers 3 inches across, each flower made up of numerous long narrow petals as though cut from waxed crepe paper. Balled plants, bushy with numerous buds, \$7.50.

FLOWERING ALMOND

Prunus amygdalus flore pleno. (Dwarf Double-Flowering Almond) Shrubby little tree with long, slender branches heavily laden in earliest spring with very double rosette-like flowers. We can supply these in either pink or white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

FLOWERING APRICOT

Prunus mume. (Flowering Apricot) Dawn. Earlier than flowering peach. Many consider this the most beautiful of all flowering trees. Individual flowers are very large and double with a delicious odor. Color is a warm shell pink. Tree grows rapidly with handsome dark green foliage. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

FLOWERING PEACHES

Prunus persica. (Flowering Peach) Bears great masses of double flowers in spring before leaves appear. Should be heavily pruned each year as soon as they have finished blooming. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

Varieties of Flowering Peaches

Burbank. Large double pink flowers, late.

Camellia flore. Double carmine red, late.

Double Pink—Early. Fully double, clear light pink.

Double Red—Late. Very large, fully double flowers.

Double Red—Early. The most popular variety.

Double White. Large flowers, exquisitely lovely.

Purple Leaf. Large single pink flowers, foliage dark reddish purple.

Weeping Flowering Peaches

These flowering peaches are not very well known but are among our most striking flowering trees. They are top budded on strong 5 to 6 ft., stems, \$3.00 each.

Double Red Weeping. Flowers fully double.

Double White Weeping. Indescribably beautiful when covered with drooping sprays of large, double white blooms.

FLOWERING PLUMS

Prunus blirieana. Semi-double flowers of soft pink borne on long slender branches. Foliage plum-like and heavily tinged with bronze. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

P. pissardi. (Purple Leaf Plum) Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white-tinted pink, appearing before the leaves. Fruit reddish-purple. Doubly beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

P. triloba. A dwarf tree with double flowers of dainty appleblossom-pink. Foliage downy and lobed. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

P. vesuvius. (Burbank's Purple Leaf Plum) Foliage larger and more reddish than *Prunus pissardi*. Flowers are slightly larger and later. A very brilliant decorative tree. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY

Prunus pseudo-cerasus flore pleno. Growth slightly more dwarf than the sweet cherries. Leaves bronze color at first, later green. Flowers borne before leaves are fully developed. Our most beautiful and rapidly becoming our most popular flowering tree. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 90c.



WHITE FLOWERING ALMOND

Varieties of Flowering Cherries

Kanzan (Sekiyama). Double, dark pink with extremely large flowers.

Naden. One of the loveliest and the most double pink flowered variety.

Ojochin. Very large, pale flesh color; single but so ruffled as to appear double.

Pink Pearl. One of the earliest flowering double varieties; medium pink.

Shogetsu. Double, pale pink flowers in long racemes. Very free flowering.

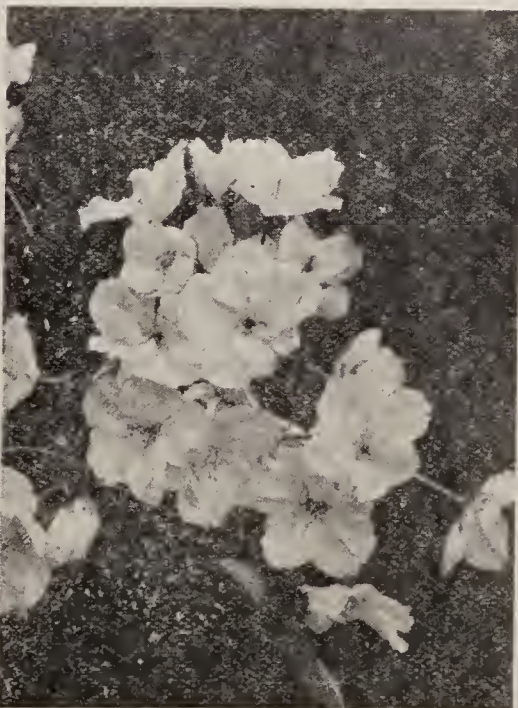
Victory (Shirofugen). Flowers very large, borne in racemes; blooms open pale pink, become white, then turn cerise; beautiful bronzy foliage.

JAPANESE WEEPING FLOWERING CHERRY

Double Pink Weeping. A very rare variety; branches do not droop as much as the single weepers. Deep pink, double flowers of medium size. Bare root, 5 ft., stems, \$2.50.



VICTORY



FLOWERING CHERRIES
OJOCHIN



NADEN

Park Weeping (*Prunus aequinoctialis pendula rosea*). A strongly drooping type of vigorous growth; blossoms are pale pink and borne in greatest profusion. An exquisitely beautiful tree. Bare root, 5 ft., stems, \$2.50.

PYRUS . . . Flowering Crab Apple

***Pyrus arnoldiana*.** A most profuse bloomer. The slender branches are weighted with carmine-red buds that open to sharply contrasting blooms of palest pink. A grand variety. 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

***P. atrosanguinea*.** (Carmine Crab) The darkest flowered variety; buds are brilliant red and open flowers are dark carmine; very showy. Makes a round headed tree with many slender, willow-like branches. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

***P. ionensis plena*.** (Bechtel's Crab) Double pink flowers like small clustered roses; fragrant; late blooming. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

***P. kaido*.** Flowers partly double, pale pink and carmine; branches slender and graceful. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

***P. niedzwetskyana*.** (Red-vein Crab) An early flowering variety with red, single flowers; foliage veined with red and bark bright reddish-brown. In tubs, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50; bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

***P. sargentii*.** (Sargent Crab) Japanese variety with pure white flowers; dwarf; fruit bright scarlet and hangs on trees until spring. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

***P. theifera*.** (Tea Leaf Crab) Very large, light pink, single flowers. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

For gorgeous color effects, plant Azaleas and Spring Flowering Bulbs with the Flowering Trees.



PYRUS ARNOLDIANA
Arnold's Flowering Crab, an exceptionally graceful and dainty variety

CLIMBING and

Vines contribute very much to the beauty of the garden. Use them to soften harsh angles, to frame lovely vistas, or to screen undesirable views. Since their flowers are produced in masses they are important factors in providing color.

ACTINIDIA

***Actinidia chinensis*.** A strong growing climber with large heavily ribbed leaves. Flowers white, an inch in diameter, borne in clusters. Gal. cans, 50c.

AMPELOPSIS

***Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.** (Virginia Creeper) Foliage large, divided into five parts; turns scarlet in autumn. Gal. cans, 40c each, 10 for \$3.50.

A. sempervirens (Cissus striata) (Treebine) Distinct evergreen species. Foliage small, flowers inconspicuous. Useful in rock gardens and around pools. Gal. cans, 40c each, 10 for \$3.50.

***A. tricuspidata*.** (Boston Ivy) Foliage dense and glossy, turning red in fall. Adheres tenaciously to brick and stone walls, and even to wood. Gal. cans, 40c each, 10 for \$3.50.

ASPARAGUS

***Asparagus plumosus*.** (Asparagus Fern) This well known pot plant if given support will grow into a beautiful climber. Fairly hardy outdoors. 5-in. pots, 35c.

***A. sprengeri*.** The most satisfactory sort for hanging baskets. Bears numerous bright red berries. 5-in. pots, 35c.



BIGNONIA VIOLACEA
Has orchid-like flowers, faintly perfumed

BIGNONIA . . . Trumpet Flower

***Bignonia australis*.** Strong and rapid grower. Foliage dark, glossy green; flowers small and borne profusely in early spring; color creamy-white with dark spot inside. Gal. cans, 50c.

***B. cherere*.** Evergreen climbing shrub. Flowers tubular, blood red with yellow base. Very beautiful. 5-in. pots, 50c.

***B. speciosa (B. violacea)*.** Painted Trumpet. Foliage quite glossy; flowers lilac on lobes and yellow inside tube; will grow in shaded location. Gal. cans, 75c.

***B. tweediana*.** (Catsclaw) Foliage beautifully glossy; flowers lemon yellow. Vine a wonderfully strong climber, tendrils adhering to stone, concrete or metal. Gal. cans, 50c.

***V. venusta*.** (Flaming Trumpet) Foliage dark green; flowers bright orange and produced in brilliant masses. One of the most gorgeous of flowering vines but rather tender. Blooms in winter. Gal. cans, 75c.

Consult our landscape department about your garden problems. A well planned garden is most economical to install and maintain.

TRAILING *Plants*

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea braziliensis. Foliage large, bright green; flowers rosy-purple; rapid and robust grower. A wonderfully free bloomer and one of the showiest plants in cultivation. 5-in. pots, 60c.

B. Crimson Lake. More tender than B. braziliensis. Flowers are brilliant rose-red. 5-gal. cans, \$3.50; 4-in. pots, 50c.

CLEMATIS

Clematis Duchess of Edinburgh. Large, double white, sweetly-scented flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. henryi. Large, creamy-white flowers four to five inches across; very beautiful. Gal. cans, \$1.00.



CLEMATIS MME. BARON VEILLARD

C. Gipsy Queen. A new variety with form of C. Jackmanni but color is deep rich violet. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. Jackmanni. Large, rich, velvety purple flowers in great profusion. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. Mme. Baron Veillard. Satiny lavender-pink; large single flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large, bright reddish-purple flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. montana rubens. Small, fragrant pink flowers becoming darker pink when fully matured. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. Ramona. Lovely lavender-blue; large single flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

DISTICTUS

Distictus cinerea. A strong-growing evergreen climber belonging to the Trumpet Flower group. Large purple buds opening to lavender flowers; fragrant. Blooms six to eight months of the year. Quite tender. 4-in. pots, 50c.

FICUS . . . Fig Vine

Ficus pumila (F. repens). (Climbing Fig) Handsome evergreen climber. Foliage heart-shaped, small, dark green. Clings to stone and brick walls. Quart cans, 35c.

F. pumila minima. A variety of short, compact growth with tiny leaves. Excellent for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. Quart cans, 35c.

HARDENBERGIA

Hardenbergia comptoniana. A beautiful winter blooming climber producing a profusion of violet-blue, pea-shaped blooms. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla. Foliage very broad; flowers light purple. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla alba. Flowers white. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla rosea. Foliage undivided; flowers pink; a free bloomer. Gal. cans, 75c.

HEDERA . . . Ivy

Hedera helix. (English Ivy) Large handsome, dark green foliage. Clings tenaciously to walls and makes an excellent ground cover. Gal. cans, 40c, 10 for \$3.50.

H. helix marmorata. Small leaves, irregularly variegated with yellow. Does well in shady location. Gal. cans, 40c.

H. helix variegata. (Small Leaf English Ivy) This popular silver-streaked variety is extensively used for covering brick and stone walls. Gal. cans, 40c, 10 for \$3.50.

H. maderensis. Has large, triangular leaves heavily variegated with silver, yellow and margined with pink. The most beautiful variety and very strong growing. Gal. cans, 40c.

HIBBERTIA

Hibbertia volubilis. Evergreen twining shrub with dark green, glossy foliage. Flowers clear yellow, two inches across. Plant in full sun. A recent introduction. Will not endure heavy frosts. Gal. cans, 75c.

JASMINUM . . . Jasmine

Jasminum floridum. A half-climbing shrub, covered almost continuously with small, slightly fragrant flowers. Gal. cans, 40c.

J. grandiflorum. (Catalonian Jasmine) Flowers pink in bud, white when open, very large and delightfully fragrant. Gal. cans, 60c.



BOUGAINVILLEA BRAZILIENSIS
The most brilliant of all climbers

J. humile (J. revolutum). (Italian Yellow Jasmine) Flowers golden yellow, borne in clusters, fragrant, very fine. Gal. cans, 40c.

J. nudiflorum. (Winter Jasmine) Deciduous vine; foliage small; flowers large, yellow, not in clusters. Handsome in spring as blossoms appear in great numbers before foliage is out. Gal. cans, 50c.

J. primulinum. (Double Yellow Jasmine) The most beautiful of all Jasmines. Large flowers, usually double, of clear primrose yellow. Very rapid grower. Gal. cans, 40c.



JASMINUM PRIMULINUM

J. stephanense. (Pink Jasmine) A new jasmine with very fragrant light pink flowers more than an inch in diameter. Gal. cans, 60c.

LONICERA . . . Honeysuckle

Lonicera chlnensis. (Chinese Honeysuckle) Strong grower. Foliage dull green, new growth reddish-purple; flowers white inside, purple outside. Gal. cans, 40c.

L. hildebrandi. A new and remarkably beautiful variety. Orange color blossoms, very large, with a tube four to five inches long fragrance very pronounced. Slightly tender. 5-gal. cans, \$3.00; 6-in. pots, \$1.50.

L. japonica halliana. (Japanese Honeysuckle) Strong grower; foliage bright green, flowers white, changing to yellow; fragrant. Gal. cans, 40c.



TECOMA RADICANS
A Brilliant Fast-Growing Trumpet Flowered Climber

MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla suaveolens. (Chile Jasmine) Deciduous summer bloomer. Flowers pure white, more than an inch across; has gardenia like fragrance. Gal. cans, 40c.

PASSIFLORA . . . Passion Flower

Passiflora manicata ignea. (Scarlet Passion Vine) The most vivid and attractive of this family of plants. Quite tender. Gal. cans, 50c.

P. mollissima. (Pink Passion Vine) Foliage three-lobed; flowers large and rose colored. Tender. Gal. cans, 50c.

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago capensis. (Cape Plumbago) Flowers azure blue, produced in profusion from spring until heavy frosts. Growth is rapid but plants require support to climb. Gal. cans, 40c.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM

Rhynchospermum jasminoides. (Star Jasmine) Star shaped white flowers in clusters; exquisitely fragrant. Foliage thick and glossy. Hardy in most sections of California. Gal. cans, 75c.

SOLANDRA

Solandra guttata. (Cup of Gold) Vigorous vine with large glossy leaves and trumpet shaped, fragrant flowers of golden-yellow six inches across. Tender and only recommended for fairly frost free sections. Gal. cans, 75c.

SOLANUM

Solanum jasminoides. (Potato Vine) Well known evergreen climber; almost continuously in bloom. Flowers white, in large clusters. Gal. cans, 40c.

S. rantonneti. Tender, half climbing shrub with gorgeous violet flowers borne in large clusters. Gal. cans, 75c.

T. macklini. The most beautiful of this brilliant family of climbers. Flowers large and a lovely shade of soft lavender-pink with darker veins. Blooms in September and October. Gal. cans, 50c.

T. radicans. (Common Trumpet Vine) Deciduous climber, growing very rapidly and clinging to walls; flowers large and orange yellow. Gal. cans, 50c.

THUNBERGIA

Thunbergia gibsoni. Tender climber with brilliant orange flowers two inches across; almost continuously in bloom. Well worth trying in fairly frost free sections. Gal. cans, 75c.

VINCA

Vinca major. (Big Leaf Periwinkle) Foliage large; flowers a pleasing shade of blue. Valuable for covering shaded situations, also fine for window boxes and hanging baskets. Gal. cans, 35c; qt. cans, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.

V. major variegata. (Mottled Periwinkle) Same as preceding except for heavily variegated foliage. Gal. cans, 35c; qt. cans, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.

V. minor. (Small Leaf Periwinkle) Has much smaller leaf than the type. Makes an excellent ground cover and will endure much neglect. Qt. cans, 20c each; 10 for \$1.50

WISTERIA

Wisteria chlnensis. (Chinese Wisteria) Flowers light purple-lavender, borne in racemes nearly a foot long, very fragrant. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

W. chlnensis alba. (White Chinese Wisteria) Fragrant white flowers in long racemes; earlier than Japanese White. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

W. multijuga. (Blue Japanese Wisteria) Long racemes of light lavender flowers borne about two weeks later than Chinese Wisteria; racemes longer than the Chinese variety but individual flowers are smaller and lighter in color. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

W. multijuga alba. (White Japanese Wisteria) Very long racemes of beautiful white, fragrant flowers. A late blooming variety. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

W. multijuga rosea. (Pink Japanese Wisteria) Flowers rose-colored, suffused shell-pink. A very beautiful and rare variety. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, \$1.00.

W. violacea flore plena. A beautiful double variety with violet flowers in long racemes. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

SOLLYA

Sollya heterophylla. (Australian Bluebell) Low climber; foliage evergreen and variable; flowers brilliant, deep blue and bell-shaped. A very striking little climber. Gal. cans, 50c.

STREPTOSOLON

Streptosolon jamesoni. Habit of growth similar to Heliotrope but produces great masses of tubular flowers, brilliant orange and yellow. About as hardy as Lantana. 5-in. pots, 40c.

TECOMA

Tecoma capensis. (Cape Honeysuckle) Moderate grower; foliage evergreen, small and serrated; flowers bright orange-red; blooms in late summer and autumn. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00; gal. cans, 50c.

T. jasminoides. (Pandorea jasminoides) Foliage dark green; flowers large, pale pink with rosy-pink throats, borne in large clusters Gal' cans, 50c.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Our landscape department is organized to handle your planting problems for you. It makes no difference how large or how small your garden may be, we are prepared to render you this service at a moderate price in keeping with the type of development desired. Expert assistance results in a substantial saving in costs by guarding against overplanting and the necessity of removing established trees and shrubs that have been incorrectly placed.

Deciduous SHADE TREES

Deciduous trees are those that drop their leaves in winter. As a class they are the most rapid-growing trees and are easily transplanted in winter. They are well suited for planting as shade or avenue trees as they give shade only in summer and admit desired sunlight during winter.

ACER . . . Maple

Acer campestre. (English Cork-bark Maple.) Tree of compact habit. Foliage small, dark green; bark somewhat corky. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

A. dasycarpum. (Silver Maple.) A beautiful and fast-growing tree; bark light colored; foliage deeply lobed and variable. Fine for street planting. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

A. negundo. (California Box Elder.) The Ash-leaf Maple. Rapid growing and drought resistant; small and compact. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

A. palmatum. (Japanese Maple.) Small trees, handsome on account of their graceful habit, elegant foliage and rich color. In early spring they are reddish-bronze gradually changing to dark green with bronze tints as the season advances. Should be given a partially shaded location if possible. In tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A. palmatum dissectum. (Cut Leaf Japanese Maple.) Small, drooping tree with heavily cut, fern-like foliage, remaining red during most of the spring and summer. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

A. platanoides. (Norway Maple.) Large, round-headed tree with heavy, dark foliage. Fine for almost any situation. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

A. platanoides schwedleri. (Purple-leaf Maple.) The most beautiful of the large maples. Buds are brilliant orange; young foliage coppery and mature leaves deeply stained with purple. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

A. rubrum. (Scarlet Maple.) Valuable for street and park planting; foliage fine lobed, turning to bright scarlet in autumn. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

AESCULUS

Aesculus hippocastanum carnea. (Red Flowered Horse Chestnut.) A beautiful tree and very rare. Long spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

A. octandra. (Yellow Buckeye.) This native of our Southeastern States grows to be a large tree, 40 to 50 feet high. The yellow flowers are borne in long panicles. Growth is quite rapid. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

BETULA . . . Birch

Betula alba. (European White Birch.) Rapid grower; bark white, foliage triangular, turning to rich tints in fall. Very effective planted in small groups. Bare root, 15 to 18 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

B. alba laciniata pendula. (Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.) Very beautiful form of European White Birch. The main trunk in older trees is snow-white and straight as an arrow. Branches spread but slightly, while the fine slender shoots hang vertically. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$2.75; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.



BETULA ALBA
European White Birch

TWO SPLENDID SHADE TREES

English Cork Bark Maple. This little maple is unusually fine for street planting. The trunk is straight, slender and smooth, though bark on small branches is corrugated and cork-like. Leaves are small and deeply lobed. It naturally forms a round, compact head much like a small plane tree. Since its rate of growth is moderate it will not outgrow its location and may be planted in narrow parking strips. (See General List for prices.)

Arizona Ash. For sturdy resistance to adverse conditions few shade trees equal the Arizona Ash. Although it flourishes in damp locations it will cheerfully endure considerable drought. It is rapid growing while young but growth eventually becomes moderate. Trunk is straight and clean; head of tree, rounded, full and compact. (See General List for prices.)

CATALPA

Catalpa bignonioides. A medium size tree of quite rapid growth; foliage large; flowers large, white with brown markings, shaped like those of a trumpet vine. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

C. speciosa. (Hardy Catalpa.) A handsome lawn tree; foliage large and heart shaped; flowers white and fragrant, borne in large panicles; a free bloomer. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

FAGUS . . . Beech

Fagus sylvaticus riversi. (Copper Beech.) Young foliage is brilliant copper color and mature foliage retains a strong purple tinge all summer. Tree is tall, slender and graceful, making a beautiful specimen. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.75.

FRAXINUS . . . Ash

Fraxinus velutina. (Arizona Ash) A splendid rapid-growing tree for Arizona and California street and highway planting. Recommended for soils tainted with alkali. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 85c; 4 to 6 ft., 65c.

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia). (Maiden Hair Tree.) A striking tree with spreading habit as it attains age; foliage like maiden hair fern and of a bright green color; yellow in autumn. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua. (Sweet Gum.) Large tree of rather slow growth; foliage star-shaped and glossy green, turning to purplish-crimson in autumn. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.



White Birch Trees Used Effectively by our Landscape Department
in the Garden of Dr. and Mrs. Otto Koenig, Palo Alto

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tulip Tree.) A fine pyramidal tree with clean trunk. Foliage of unusual form and light green in color; flowers conspicuous and yellow in color. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

MELIA

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella Tree) One of the handsomest of our quick-growing shade trees; forms a typical umbrella-like head without trimming. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., 90c; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., 60c.

MORUS . . . Mulberry

Morus alba pendula. (Weeping Mulberry.) Very graceful tree with slender drooping branches. An unusual and very attractive form of white mulberry. Boxed, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50.

PAULOWNIA . . . Empress Tree

Paulownia imperialis. A quick-growing tree with large, heart-shaped leaves somewhat like a catalpa. Flowers are produced in great masses before the leaves appear. Flowers bignonia-like, lavender, fragrant, opening from golden-brown, velvety sepals. Sometimes known as "Blue Catalpa". Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

PISTACHIO

Pistachio sinensis. Tree of sturdy and irregular growth. Foliage pinnate, thick and glossy, sometimes turning red in autumn. Bears quantities of ornamental red berries. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

PLATANUS . . . Plane Tree

Platanus orientalis. (European Syca-more. Oriental Plane.) A handsome tree of large proportions widely used in Europe for park and avenue planting. Foliage dense, bright green and fine lobed; bark sheds from trunk and older branches in fall. One of the best street trees for California. Bare root, 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

POPULUS . . . Poplar

Populus candicans. (Balm of Gilead.) Rapid growing, tall large-headed tree. Foliage dark green, bark same color on younger branches. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., 90c; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

P. deltoides carolinensis. (Carolina Poplar.) A tree of robust growth and easy culture; a fast grower, providing a quick shade. Bare root, 16 to 20 ft., \$7.50 to \$10.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

P. nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) Tree of slender, erect and columnar habit, rendering it fine for narrow streets and drive-ways, also good for backgrounds and screens. Foliage somewhat triangular. Bare root, 14 to 16 ft., \$7.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., 90c; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus palustris. (Pin Oak.) A very good street tree. Grows tall with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage deeply lobed with sharp points. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25.

Q. rubra. (Red Oak) A well formed and robust growing tree. Foliage actually cut and pointed, dark green and turning to dark red and golden in autumn. One of the best deciduous oaks. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25.

ROBINIA . . . Locust

Robinia hispida macrophylla. (Rose Acacia.) Flowers dark rosy-pink, borne in long, wisteria-like racemes. Makes a beautiful semi-weeping specimen when top-grafted and grown as a standard. Bare root, 7 ft., \$2.75.

R. pseudacacia. (Black Locust.) A fast grower with spreading top. Foliage light green, flowers white and very fragrant. Very drought resistant. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

SALIX . . . Willow

Salix babylonica. The common and well-known Weeping Willow. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

S. babylonica aurca. (Golden Weeping Willow.) Differs from the common variety in having golden-yellow bark and lighter green foliage. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

SOPHORA

Sophora japonica. (Pagoda Tree.) A handsome tree of medium size and dark green bark. Leaves are pinnate, dark green above, lighter beneath. Bears small, cream-colored, pea-shaped flowers in racemes about a foot long. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

SORBUS

Sorbus aucuparia. (European Mountain Ash.) A tree of dense and regular growth; covered in summer with red berries which hang on trees until late in the winter. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

STERCULIA

Sterculia platanifolia. (Chinese Parasol Tree.) A deciduous form of the bottle tree. Leaves are like immense maple leaves, but thick and leathery. A large round-topped tree when mature. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

TILIA . . . Linden

Tilia americana. (American Linden) Has large leaves, and grows more rapidly than European Linden. A beautiful shade tree of moderate size. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

T. platyphyllos. (European Linden) A shapely, upright tree. Foliage heart-shaped and light green. Flowers yellow and fragrant. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

It is a good idea to confer with your neighbors and your Superintendent of Parks when selecting street trees. The best effect is produced when plantings are uniform. We can often supply trees at lower prices when a large quantity for street planting is ordered at one time. We will gladly assist in choosing the best variety for your location.

PINK FLOWERING LOCUST

Robinia pseudacacia decalnsneana. Where a quick growing, drought resistant street tree of great beauty is desired plant Pink Flowering Locust. It is just as hardy and rapid growing as the common Black Locust, but its long racemes of fragrant flowers are a beautiful shade of light pink. Its feathery masses of light green foliage borne on spreading branches provide cool shade for the garden, making it an exceptionally fine tree for the outdoor living room. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.



FRAXINUS VELUTINA

ULMUS . . . Elm

Ulmus americana. (American or White Elm.) Tall growing and stately, one of the grandest of American trees. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

U. glabra camperdowni. (Camperdown Elm.) Limbs grow outward and downward, giving the tree a remarkably picturesque effect. Always top-grafted. Our most beautiful weeping tree. Boxed, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00.

U. pumila. (Chinese or Siberian Elm.) Most rapid growing of the Elms. Slender, graceful tree with slightly drooping branches. Leaves are smaller than American Elm. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

U. parvifolia. (Evergreen Elm.) A very beautiful little tree with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage is bright green and except in quite cold sections it is ever-green. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.



PLATANUS ORIENTALIS

How to Plant and Care for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

IN our climate, both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs can be successfully transplanted during the winter months, with the exception of palms and bamboos, which move best in late spring and early summer. This applies, however, more particularly to plants dug from the open ground. Plants grown in pots, or established in boxes can be planted at any time during the year if they receive proper care.

Digging the Holes. In preparing the holes for planting, do not fail to make them larger than the root system of the plant. Always fill in with top soil. Be sure to make the soil friable before shoveling in. Fill the hole about three-quarters full; then tramp it in. Then pour in from fifteen to twenty gallons of water. The following day level up the ground around the tree but do not tramp it.

Handling Balled Plants. At all times use both hands when handling balled plants, by placing one hand under the ball; with the other steadying the plant by the stem. In filling in the hole around a balled tree, do not tramp on top of the ball, as this will break it, dislodging the fibrous roots and causing the plant to die. After the hole in which the balled tree is planted is partially filled, cut the cord at the top of the ball and turn down the burlap so that it will be com-

pletely buried when the remainder of the hole is filled in. After the hole is three-fourths filled with soil, water freely and then draw loose soil around the body of the tree, but under no consideration tramp it down. Always leave a basin around the tree so water will soak in instead of running away from the tree. Do not remove the burlap from the ball (except as indicated above), as it will soon rot.

Treatment of Boxed Plants. When plants are received, dig the hole large enough to receive the box, arranging to have the tree stand at least four inches deeper than in the box. Dig the hole sufficiently large to make it possible to tilt the box to one side to remove one-half the bottom, then reverse the operation and remove the other half. The sides should then be carefully removed, taking care not to disturb the plant. Soil should be filled in around the plant, well tamped, and watered thoroughly. It is best to leave a good basin around the plant, which should be filled several times to insure the water reaching the bottom of the hole. It is a good plan to keep the tops well sprayed in the early morning and late evening hours. This practice should be continued three to four weeks.

Pruning Ornamentals. The tops of deciduous trees and shrubs should be pruned

in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. This means with large trees, having a body of from two to four inches in diameter, to top them within ten feet of the ground and shorten all lateral branches to eight inches. Do not top Birch trees, although the lateral branches may be shortened in.

Safety and Protection. In nearly all cases it is advisable to give the trunk of the trees protection to guard against sun-burn. This is done by giving the trunk a thorough whitewashing to the first branches and then wrapping loosely with burlap. Sunburn induces borers to enter the trees.

The Importance of Staking. Most deciduous trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them and insure a straight growth. In fastening the tree to the stake, wrap some burlap around the body of the tree so as to prevent chafing.

After Care. While of the greatest importance, proper planting is only the beginning. Trees may live even though neglected, but will fail to render the satisfaction and pleasure that is possible if well cared for. Never let trees get dry during the first summer. When you irrigate, see that they get a thorough soaking.

BOOKS FOR WESTERN GARDNERS

Gardening in California by *Sidney B. Mitchell*. Here's your own book, written for California gardens by a Californian who knows your garden problems. Tells all about garden planning, planting and care—trees, shrubs, vines, perennials, annuals, bulbs, roses, rock gardening and water gardening for California conditions. Fully illustrated, 323 pages, 5½x8½. \$2.65 postpaid.

From A Sunset Garden by *Sidney B. Mitchell*. If you enjoy the unusual in your garden and like to adventure with the newer varieties and new ways of using them, you'll enjoy and get many suggestions from this book. Delightfully written

and fully informative on all the bulbs, trees, shrubs, rock plants, annuals, and perennials. A book you'll value highly. Fully illustrated. 337 pages. 5½x8. \$3.15 postpaid.

The Rock Garden by *Louise Beebe Wilder*. A new book at popular price by America's best known authority on rock gardening. Based on her own experience as an amateur, it tells just how to make a rock garden, how and what to plant for year-round beauty. Contains an alphabetical descriptive list of the 200 best rock plants and how to grow them. Fully illustrated, 230 pages, 5½x8½. \$1.60 postpaid.



MARI DOT

ROSES for

For garden color and indoor decoration throughout the year no flower can equal the rose. The early sorts are in bloom with the tulips and though a profusion of flowers are produced all through the summer, there are always some gorgeous buds to keep company with the chrysanthemums in late autumn.

The

“OLD ADOBE”

COLLECTION

The three essential requirements of a good rose are that the blooms be beautiful, that the blooms be produced in large numbers, and that the bush on which the blooms are borne be vigorous with clean, disease-resistant foliage. The varieties which we have chosen for the “Old Adobe” collection have all these desirable characteristics. You will be thrilled by their vivid and unusual coloring and grateful for the generous profusion of blooms produced by the strong, healthy plants.

Mari Dot. H.T. (P. Dot, 1927) This rose challenges your attention by its remarkable vigor and beauty. Buds are reddish salmon-yellow opening to double blooms of brilliant salmon-pink overlaid with a faint coppery sheen. There is a luminous effect to the petalage that is usually found only in poppies and begonias. The plant grows very strongly and blooms through hot or cold weather. Foliage is very glossy and holly-like. 60c.

Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont. H.T. (Mallerin, 1929) The most profusely blooming yellow rose grown. Buds are small but exquisitely formed and of a dark orange-yellow that holds well. Bushes are compact with dark green, glossy, mildew-resistant foliage. A most satisfactory variety and one that has won many gold medals. 60c.

Mrs. Sam McGredy. H.T. (McGredy, 1929) For elegant, shapely buds, this beautiful rose cannot be surpassed. Buds are produced singly on strong slender stems. The color is a glowing combination of red, copper and orange changing to warm pink with gold suffusion as the flower ages. It combines exceptionally fine form with brilliant coloring and clean, healthy foliage. 60c.

Special price on “Old Adobe” Collection **\$1.50**
as a group

Plus 4c State Sales Tax

Regular price (if purchased separately).....\$1.80

All of these roses are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The Old Adobe Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

In the last twenty years great progress has been made in rose breeding. So sweeping and far reaching are the improvements that practically all of the older roses have disappeared from commerce. Each year we test many new varieties. Those that survive the rigid conditions imposed possess real merit.



MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT

All The Year

To obtain the most satisfactory results from your rose garden, plant only number one grade, two-year-budded rosebushes of varieties selected to meet the soil and climatic conditions of your garden. In this way you may be sure of an ample supply of blooms from April to November.

6 Outstanding NEW ROSES

The startling color combinations and magnificent blooms of these new roses will delight the hearts of real rose enthusiasts.

They represent the best of recent introductions by world-famous hybridizers. They are sufficiently new to be really interesting, yet all of them have been thoroughly tested in American gardens and found to be varieties of sterling merit.



MRS. SAM MCGREDY



HINRICH GAEDE

Condesa de Sastago. (1933) The brilliant colors of this new rose from sunny Spain will win your admiration. Inside of petals rosy-red, reverse golden-yellow. It likes heat, doing its best in midsummer. Growth of plant much like Margaret McGredy. 75c.

Duquesa da Penaranda. (1931) Whether in bud or fully opened flower this rose is gloriously beautiful. Buds are orange and open to fully double blooms of golden peach shades. A very vigorous grower with glossy, disease resistant foliage. 75c.

Federico Casas. (1929) This outstanding fine rose was admired by all who visited our test gardens. It is best described as being larger, darker and stronger growing than Talisman. It will be a permanent addition to the list of worthwhile roses. (See illustration on front cover. 60c.

Hinrich Gaede. (1931) Without doubt the best rose introduced in the past three years. Color is rosy copper with brilliant orange tones which hold until the last petal drops. Buds are extra large, of good form and usually borne singly on very long, strong stems. It blooms freely and the dark glistening foliage is very resistant to mildew. You cannot pass this rose without exclaiming over its unusual beauty. \$1.00.

McGredy's Ivory. (1929) The size and perfection of form of this wonderful rose are almost unbelievable. It stays in the full bud stage for several days, the thick petals opening very slowly though it does not ball. Color is a warm ivory that is most attractive. See illustration on page 34. 60c.

Sunkist. (1931) This sport from Joanna Hill has all the beauty of form of the original variety but in addition has glowing autumnal tints in its outer petals that make its name very fitting. Those who demand long slender buds for cutting will find this variety most satisfactory. 60c.

Special price on Six New Roses
as a group

\$3.80

Plus 9c State Sales Tax

Regular price (if purchased separately).....\$4.30

All of these roses are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The Old Adobe Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN CALIFORNIA

The NILES DOZEN . . .

In this popular collection we are again offering the same varieties as last year since we believe that in the average garden these sorts will be found most generally satisfactory. At the low price of \$4.85 (about 40 cents per bush) this is our greatest rose bargain. All bushes are our number one grade, two year budded plants.



E. G. HILL



PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER

Angele Pernet. H.T. (1924) None of the most recently introduced roses can equal Angele in intensity of coloring. Buds are deep, flaming orange, opening to semi-double blooms of brilliant reddish apricot. Petals are beautifully notched and frilled. Foliage is glossy and remarkably free from mildew. 50c.

Chas. P. Kilham. H.T. (1926) Buds are unusually long and slender with high-pointed centers. As the orange-red buds slowly open they disclose shades of oriental red and rosy orange. When open the blooms are fully double with long, slightly quilled petals of dark coppery rose. Although a very profuse bloomer, the stems are long and strong. (See illustration in color on page 29.) 50c.

Dainty Bess. H.T. (1925) A broad petalled single with fimbriated edges. Slender, rosy-salmon buds open to pale rose blooms. The large cluster of wine-colored stamens adds a distinctive touch to this charming flower. 50c.

Dame Edith Helen. H.T. (1926) Wonderful pointed buds which open very slowly to large, perfectly formed blooms. The color is an even shade of brilliant pink. Very fragrant. Best results are obtained from this rose if it is pruned lightly into a tall bush. (See illustration in color on page 29. 50c.

E. G. Hill. H.T. (1929) This is the most unfading of all red roses; the color remaining brilliant scarlet under hot sun. Flowers are fully double and unusually long lasting when cut. Blooms are produced singly on long stems which make it ideal for cutting. A very profuse bloomer even during the cold days of late autumn. 50c.

Etoile de Hollande. H.T. (1919) A brilliant red rose with beautiful oval buds which open to glorious large blooms that hold their color in strong sunlight, never showing bluish tints. More resistant to mildew than other red roses. (See illustration in color on page 30.) 50c.

Feu Joseph Looymans. H.T. (1922) Remarkable for the length and beautiful form of its apricot-colored buds and also for its unusually bright, glistening foliage. The open blooms of golden buff are quite full and hold their color exceptionally well. Very resistant to mildew. (See illustration in color on page 31.) 50c.

Golden Emblem. H.T. (1917) Large, perfectly formed buds of brilliant yellow striped with crimson on the outer petals. The blooms open slowly and are dark golden yellow. By far the best clear yellow rose for outdoor growing. (See illustration in color on page 31.) 50c.

Joanna Hill. H.T. (1928) The texture of petals is not injured by cold, foggy weather or scorching sun. The exquisitely formed, long buds are of apricot with just a suggestion of bronze. The open blooms are somewhat

lighter with sunset shades of gold and apricot-yellow. Joanna is one of our favorites. (See illustration in color on page 31.) 50c.

Lady Margaret Stewart. H.T. (1927) A gorgeous rose which we like better each year. The long, high-centered buds of orange-yellow are veined and splashed with scarlet and the reverse of the petals is streaked with orange and carmine. Lady Margaret likes hot weather and the color is most intense in summer; spring blossoms are sometimes rather pale. (See illustration in color on page 33.) 50c.

President Herbert Hoover. H.T. (1930) The buds, borne upright on long, strong stems, are long and pointed. The inner side of the outer petals is dark pink and rose, the reverse side is orange streaked with red; the center petals are shaded salmon and apricot. It is very fragrant and an exceptionally vigorous grower. 50c.

Tallman. H.T. (1929) The coloring is most unusual, being a combination of gold, apricot, pink and carmine in mingled splashes, streaks and blends. It has fragrance equal to Mme. Butterfly and blooms as profusely as Mme. Edouard Herriot. For greatest satisfaction the flowers should be cut in the tight-bud stage. (See illustration in color on page 35.) 50c.

Special price on the Niles Dozen as a group **\$4.85**
Plus 12c Sales Tax

Regular price (if purchased separately).....\$6.00

AN INVITATION

We invite you to visit our new rose test gardens to make your selections for next years planting from roses actually in bloom. Here you will see more than 200 varieties, both new and old, growing and blooming under average California garden conditions. From April to November rose lovers will find this garden a place of interest and enjoyment.

General List of BUSH ROSES

TEAS, HYBRID TEAS, HYBRID PERPETUALS AND POLYANTHAS

(Varieties of recent introduction are marked * and date of introduction given.)

***Amella Earhart.** (1929) A stunning flower graduating from a deep yellow center to cream at outer edges with warm blush tints; large ovoid buds; foliage exceptionally good. Patented. \$1.50.

American Beauty. H.P. Crimson-carmine, shaded deep pink, very fragrant. 50c.

***Annie Brandt.** (1930) Nicely modelled buds of creamy salmon opening to fairly double blooms. Individually lovely but not brilliant enough for mass effect. 75c.

Angeie Pernet. H.T. Orange. Described on page 28. 50c.

Austrian Copper. Plant this brilliant old favorite among shrubbery where it will not be disturbed. Prune lightly or not at all. Single blooms, petals orange-red on inside, yellow on reverse. Occasional flowers are entirely yellow. 50c.

***Autumn.** H.T. (1928) As the name suggests, this rose is of mingled shades of burnt orange and red. Somewhat like President Herbert Hoover but smaller, darker and more double. 50c.

Betty Uprichard. H.T. Buds coppery red; flowers semi-double; color a charming salmon pink with reverse of petals orange-cerise. 50c.

***Betty Sutor.** H.T. (1929) Long, pointed buds opening to fully double blooms of pale rosy-pink; slightly fragrant. 50c.



CECIL

***Billy Boller.** (1927) An Australian introduction with large flowers of dazzling red borne on very long, upright shoots. An unusual rose that is praised by everyone who has grown it. 75c.

Briarcliff. H.T. An improved Columbia. High-centered buds of excellent form, color bright pink; stems long, stiff and nearly thornless. 50c.

***Caledonia.** H.T. (1928) This is the best pure white rose of recent years. Buds are extra long and open very slowly. Sometimes inclined to ball but exquisitely lovely when well grown. 60c.

Cecil. H.T. Very large, single flowers of clear, golden yellow. Combines beautifully with other garden flowers. Resistant to mildew and almost constantly in bloom. Ranks with Isobel and Irish Elegance in desirability. 50c.

Cecil Brunner. Poly. The best known and most popular baby rose for garden purposes. Small, long-pointed buds with daintily reflexed petals; flowers double, bright pink with touch of gold at base of petals; slightly fragrant; borne in large, loose clusters on long, strong stems. A continuous bloomer. 50c.

Chas. P. Kilham. H.T. Coppery-pink. Described on page 28. 50c.

***Comtesse Vandal.** H.T. (1932) This new European rose is the sensation of the year having taken five European Gold Medals. The long pointed buds are of coral and salmon suffused with gold. Patented. \$1.00.

***Condesa de Sastago.** H.T. (1933) Yellow and rose. Described on page 27. 75c.

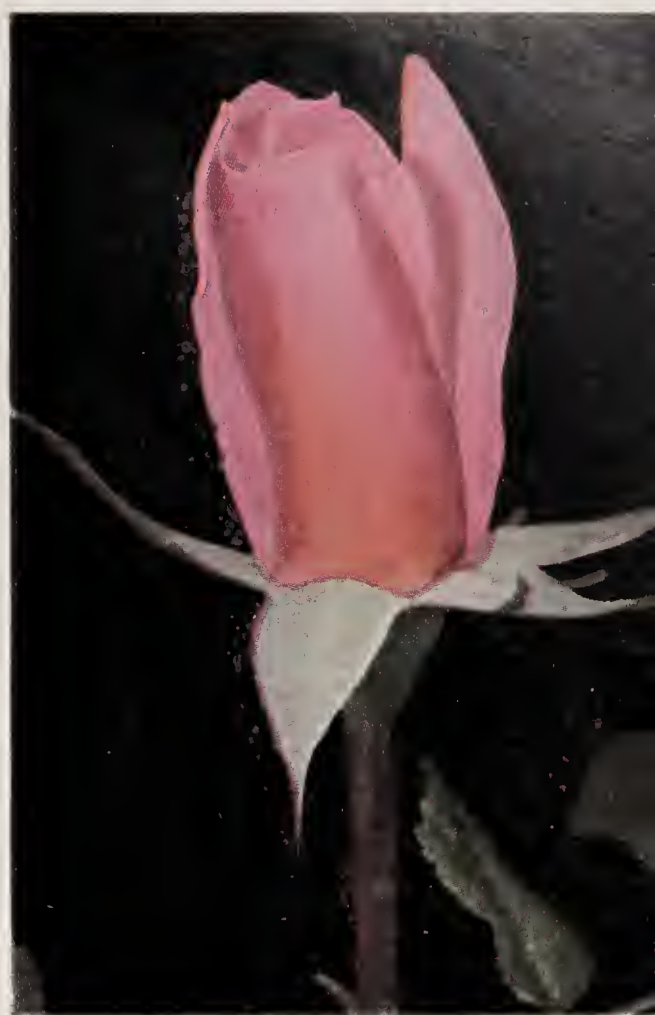
Crested Moss. In addition to their sentimental appeal, the old fashioned moss roses have delightful fragrance. This variety has beautiful buds opening to very double dark rose flowers. 50c.

Cuba. H.T. Brilliant orange-scarlet buds of great length which open to large, almost single flowers of vermillion and orange. A gorgeous bedding rose. 50c.

“Daily Mail.” (See Mme. Edouard Herriot) 50c.

Dainty Bess. H.T. Single pink. Described on page 28. 50c.

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 5th until March 20th. For points outside California add 10 percent to the order for postage charges. Overpayments will be refunded. After March 20th we can supply most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.



CHAS. P. KILHAM



DAME EDITH HELEN



DUCHESS OF ATHOL

WATERING ROSES

In watering roses it is best to let the water run slowly into a basin dug around the bush. Water roses preferably in the morning never wet the foliage in late evening. A good mulch of rotted manure or peat moss is of assistance in retaining soil moisture in summer. Where a mulch is used, very little summer cultivation is required except an occasional stirring of the mulch to prevent its packing.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE



Dame Edith Helen. H.T. Pink. Described on page 28. 50c.

***Dazla.** H.T. (1930) Brownish-orange changing to orange-scarlet. Semi-single bedding variety of striking brilliance. 60c.

***Diane de Broghe.** (1929) Shapely buds of coral opening to fully double flowers of dark salmon-pink. Texture of petals good; foliage glossy. 60c.

***Director Rublo.** H.T. (1928) This rose is "different." The large, thick petals are interspersed with short curled ones which give the flower a peony-like form. The color is warm, rich pink in the open bloom and dark carmine in the bud. Flowers are borne on strong stiff stems. 50c.

Duchess of Athol. H.T. (1928) The coloring of this rose when open is like that of a beautifully ripened peach. The large, globular buds are bronzy orange; the thick-petalled, double flowers of apricot and gold flushed with rose are borne in great profusion. Foliage is dark bronzy green and remarkably mildew-proof. We like it very much. 50c.

***Editor McFarland.** H.T. (1931) Long buds of solid, glowing pink; flowers semi-double; slightly fragrant. Of Radiance type but much better. 60c.

E. G. Hill. H.T. Dark red. Described on page 28. 50c.

Else Poulsen. Poly. This semi-double, rose-pink Polyantha is increasingly popular as a hedge rose. Flowers are very lasting and quite fragrant. Not so susceptible to mildew as the more double, dwarf varieties. Grows 24 to 30 inches high. 50c.

Etoile de Hollande. H.T. Dark red. Described on page 28. 50c.

***Evert Van Dyk.** H.T. (G. A. Van Rossem, 1931) This new Dutch rose has good form and excellent color to recommend it. Bright rose-pink just a shade softer than Dame Edith Helen; fully double and fairly fragrant. 50c.

Feu Joseph Looymans. H.T. Apricot. Described on page 28. 50c.



***Duchess of Montrose.** (1929) This new rose produced some of the most beautiful buds we have ever seen. Color is dark, velvety red; flowers fully double and above the average in form and size. 75c.

Duchess of Wellington. H.T. Saffron-yellow stained with rich crimson and changing to coppery-yellow; fragrant. 50c.

***Duquesa da Penaranda.** H.T. Orange. Described on page 27. 75c.

***Edith Nellie Perkins.** H.T. (1928) A rose of exquisite charm and distinction. Buds are somewhat like those of Los Angeles but of better form and held more upright. The color holds sharply contrasting tints of salmon-pink and cerise-orange. Especially lovely when placed singly in a bud vase. 50c.

All of these rose bushes are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The Old Adobe Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

***Frau Hugo Lauster.** H.T. (1931) Long canary-yellow buds opening to fully double, slightly fragrant flowers. 60c.

***Frederico Casas.** H.T. Pink and gold. Described on page 27. 60c.

F. K. Druschki. H.P. Outer petals of buds occasionally tinged with pink; open blooms pure white, large and moderately full. An old favorite because of its hardiness and vigorous growth. 50c.

General MacArthur. H.T. Bright scarlet, large and full, very sweet scented; buds usually borne on long, stout stems with beautiful foliage. An ideal rose for cutting. 50c.

***Gloria Mundi.** Poly. (1929) The brilliant orange-scarlet color of this new Polyantha makes it the leader in its class. Flowers are very double and lasting. Susceptible to mildew in some locations but dazzlingly beautiful when well grown. 50c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.



FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

When planting a rose garden the best effect is obtained by planting three or more bushes of a variety. The concentration of color gives character to your garden. When cutting blooms for indoor decoration it is a great convenience to be able to gather a large number of one kind.

GOLDEN EMBLEM



***Golden Dawn.** H.T. (1929) Sunflower-yellow buds tipped and streaked with crimson. The fully double blooms of Marechal Niel yellow are sometimes lightly marked with pink on the outer petals and are borne erect on strong stems. The best pale yellow rose for California gardens. 60c.

Golden Emblem. H.T. Golden yellow. Described on page 28. 50c.

Golden Salmon. Poly. A new color in baby roses; brilliant orange-scarlet. Flowers are large for this class and borne in large trusses; very showy. 50c.

***Grenoble.** H.T. (1932) A majestic new rose of brilliant red. Tall growing with lovely buds on long stems. 60c.

Gruss An Tepitz. H.T. Rich scarlet overlaid with crimson. A wonderfully free bloomer. Flowers are of medium size. Growth is so vigorous it is sometimes classed as a climber. Unexcelled for a tall hedge rose. 50c.

Hadley. H.T. Flowers rich crimson with velvety texture, of good shape, size and substance; very sweetly scented. A very good rose for cutting. 50c.

***Hilda.** H.T. (1928) The thick, imbricated petals of this very double rose give it a camellia-like form this is very attractive. Reverse of petals is deep carmine with inside soft pink. Has exceptionally good stems. 50c.

***Hinrich Gaede.** H.T. Copper. Described on page 27. \$1.00.

Hoosier Beauty. H.T. The dark red buds are long, slender and of almost perfect form. The open bloom ranges in color from velvety red to brilliant crimson and is large and of very good substance. The fragrance is of fresh, spicy quality. 50c.

Imperial Potentate. H.T. Splendidly formed buds of rosy carmine which open to crisp petalled blooms of shining rose-pink. Foliage is exceptionally fresh and fine. An unusually fragrant rose and one which we highly recommend. 50c.

Impress. H.T. (1929) Very showy rose of orange-cerise and coral pink. The petals are arranged so regularly that the flower is distinctly camellia-like. 50c.

Independence Day. H.T. Flowers are sunflower yellow, overlaid with orange-apricot. The coppery buds are gracefully olive-shaped with charmingly curved petals. A profuse bloomer and a good bedding rose. 50c.

Irish Elegance. H.T. Single, bronze-pink blooms which while expanding assume varied apricot hues. Blooms abundantly and has very decorative foliage. 50c.

Irish Fireflame. H.T. Orange and crimson buds opening to very large single blooms of gold and apricot with pink shadings. Foliage bronze and dark green. An unusually strong growing rose. 50c.

Isobel. H.T. Flowers single and of a rich flushed orange-scarlet changing to brilliant pink and copper with pure yellow centers. The wild-rose loveliness of Isobel makes it extremely popular. 50c.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN
CALIFORNIA

***J. C. Thornton.** H.T. (1926) Medium size, long, pointed bud of glowing crimson-scarlet. A seedling from K. of K. but fully double. The exquisite form and brilliant coloring of this rose give it a leading place among the new red roses. 50c.

Joanna Hill. H.T. Yellow. Described on page 28. 60c.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H.T. Pearly white, tinted with lemon in center. Large, fully double and of perfect form. A very satisfactory white rose. 50c.

***Kidwai.** (1933) Long buds of delicate salmon-rose opening to creamy-salmon blooms with yellow centers. 60c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.



JOANNA HILL

K. of K. (Kitchener of Khartoum). H.T. Semi-double; intense scarlet with large velvety petals. The blooms of unusual beauty are borne profusely on extra long stems. 50c.

Lady Forteviot. (1928) Form similar to Angele Pernet but color is more golden. Foliage dark and glossy; bush grows well and produces a generous amount of flowers; resistant to mildew. 50c.

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In the Rose Garden of Mrs. Fremont Older,
Cupertino, California

We are members of The American Rose Society. All rose lovers are urged to join this society to obtain the many benefits to be enjoyed. Membership \$5.50 annually. We will gladly send you an application blank and the address of the secretary of your nearest local unit.



HOOSIER BEAUTY

OUR DAFFODIL AND TULIP SHOWS

Our Outdoor Bulb Show has become an annual event attracting thousands of flower lovers from all over Northern California.

In our extensive exhibition gardens we have planted more than 100 varieties of Daffodils, most of them very recent introductions. The list includes the new Giant Trumpet types as well as the lovely little miniatures only a few inches high which are so charming in rock gardens. Daffodils will bloom in early March. To round out the show at that time we will also have an exhibit of Hyacinths, Wild Crocus, Muscari, Freesias and other early flowering bulbs.

For a burst of color in late March and early April we have planted 20,000 Tulips of 160 varieties. There will be a showing of standard sorts as well as the newest varieties of Cottage, Darwin and Breeder Tulips. An interesting feature of the display will be a planting of Species Tulips which are especially suitable for rock gardens.

Flowering with the tulips will be numerous Dutch Iris, South African bulbs and the smallest Dutch bulbs such as Chinodoxas and Scillas. Azaleas, Chinese Magnolias, Camellias, Flowering Fruit Trees and many other lovely flowering shrubs form the background for the succession of garden pictures which we have planned for your delight.

Bring your friends and enjoy an outing among the flowers. A special invitation is extended to Garden Clubs to hold their meetings in the garden at "Old Adobe" during March and April.

Lady Hillingdon. T. Deep rich apricot-yellow in color; buds, long, pointed and beautifully formed. Foliage when young dark violet, turning to deep green with age. A beautiful and graceful bush that is almost continuously in bloom. 50c.

Lady Margaret Stewart. H.T. Coppery-yellow. Described on page 28. 50c.

Lafayette. Poly. Moderately double blooms of lovely cherry-red borne in large loose clusters throughout the year. A really continuous bloomer and in the San Francisco Bay region a hedge is never without flowers. Unexcelled as a low hedge. Its average height is two to three feet. 50c.

La France. H.T. Pale pink suffused with silvery blush. Of good form though inclined to ball in damp weather. Fragrance is superlative. An old rose that compares favorably with many of the new ones. 50c.

***Leni Neuss.** (1928) Large buds of silvery pink and cream opening to rather loose blooms. 50c.

***Leonard Barron.** H.T. (1932) A hybrid of the Eskimo wild rose "Nutkana". Extra large flowers of salmon and amber. Wild rose perfume. 60c.

***Li Bures.** H.T. (1928) One of the most brilliant of the newer roses. Outer petals rose and carmine shading to golden yellow at center of bloom. Foliage clean and glossy. 60c.

Lord Charlemont. H.T. Long, pointed, high-centered buds are produced singly on good strong stems. The color is a brilliant unfading, glowing crimson with darker shadings. The open blooms are fully double, large and delicately fragrant. 50c.

Buy only No. 1 grade rose-bushes that will bloom abundantly the first year. They will give you more flowers at less cost per flower than roses of lighter grade.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.



MME. NICOLAS AUSSEL

Los Angeles. H.T. Lovely, long buds opening slowly to blooms of beautiful form. The color is flaming pink, springing from a golden base. A dependable bloomer, rose succeeding rose throughout the season. Stems are long and strong, making it ideal for cutting. 50c.

Louise Catherine Breslau. H.T. Flowers shrimp-pink shaded with orange and yellow, large, full and peony-like. Growth low but sturdy. Practically mildew proof. 50c.

All of these rose bushes are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The Old Adobe Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

***Lucie Marie.** H.T. (1930) Soft apricot-yellow lightly suffused with coppery red. A strong growing plant producing a large number of blooms. 50c.

Lulu. H.T. The buds of this lovely little rose are exceptionally long and slender with the tips of the petals recurving very sharply. The most exquisitely modelled buds imaginable. Color is a warm salmon-pink. The open blooms are semi-double. 50c.

Margaret McGredy. H.T. Large, semi-double blooms of orange-scarlet and oriental red, changing in the mature flowers to carmine rose. An unusually strong grower and an abundant bloomer. 50c.

***Marl Dot.** H.T. Salmon-pink. Described on page 26. 60c.

***Mary Hart.** H.T. (1932) A red sport of Talisman with extra long buds and fine fragrance. Flowers are of true Talisman form and are borne very freely. Patented. \$1.00.

***Max Krause.** H.T. (1931) A real golden yellow rose that holds its color well. Bud and flower of good form on a strong stem; fine foliage. \$1.50.



LADY MARGARET STEWART

McGredy's Ivory. H.T. Ivory. Described on page 27. 60c.

***McGredy's Scarlet.** H.T. (1930) The color is dark, glowing rose rather than scarlet. A real find among the new roses. Buds are extra long, pointed and borne on long stems. Open blooms are quite fragrant, large and sufficiently double. We like this rose very much. 50c.

***Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem.** H.T. (1926) An awkward name has handicapped this brilliant rose. Buds are a bit short but they are produced very freely and the color is gorgeous. Petals are exceptionally thick and dark orange-yellow heavily veined and suffused with red. Flowers are of medium size and fully double. 50c.

Miss Lolita Armour. H.T. Flowers of deep coral-red with gold and copper suffusion, changing to old rose and buff; very double and cup-shaped. A remarkably beautiful and popular rose. 50c.

Mme. Albert Barbier. H.P. A rose of great beauty and delicacy of coloring. Long buds of flesh, shaded salmon and apricot; large double flowers which retain their loveliness of form when fully open. A Hybrid Perpetual with the free-flowering qualities of a Hybrid Tea. 50c.

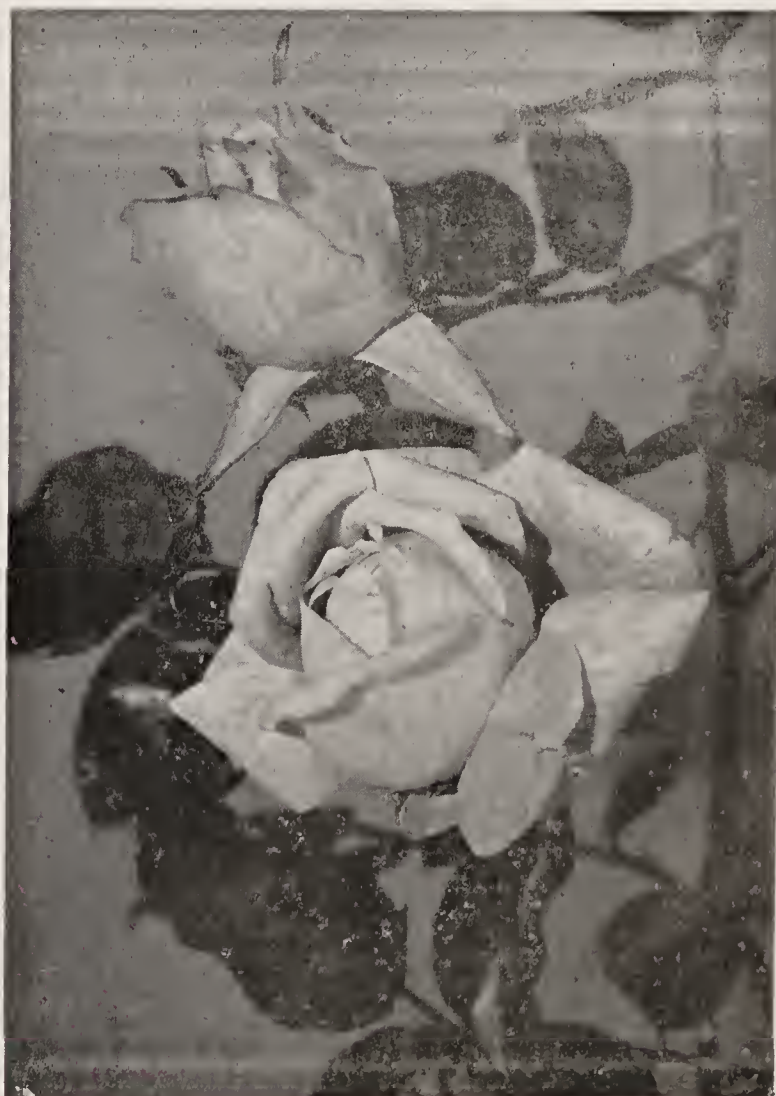
Mme. Butterfly. H.T. Flowers light pink, suffused with gold and apricot near the base of the petals; buds carried on erect stems; foliage and habit of growth very good. A very fragrant rose of almost perfect form. 50c.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. H.T. (Daily Mail) Supreme as a bedding rose on account of its profusion of bloom and vivid color. The old-rose-colored outer petals curl back, disclosing a riot of color from coral-red to flame pink, the base of each petal tipped with gold. 50c.



LORD CHARLEMONT

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 5th until March 20th. For points outside California add 10 percent to the order for postage charges. Overpayments will be refunded. After March 20th we most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.



MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.



MRS. J. D. EISELE

Ophelia. H.T. Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose; large, beautifully formed buds standing up well on stiff stems; growth vigorous and a free bloomer. 50c.

***Otto Krause.** (1931) Buds of copper and salmon opening to large fully double blooms with orange suffusion. A magnificent variety. Stems are strong and upright; foliage healthy. \$1.50.

Padre. H.T. Coppery red, shaded with yellow at base of petals. Semi-double blooms with notched petals of soft, deep rose retain their beauty until the last petals drop. Of more than average height. Almost continuously in bloom. 50c.

***Paloma Falco.** H.T. (1928) A very double rose of coral-salmon. Growth is low but robust. The peony-like flowers are similar to those of Louise Catherine Breslau but the color is better. 60c.

Patience. H.T. One of the most graceful of the newer roses. The long, pointed buds are dark orange-scarlet and the open blooms are dark rosy carmine. Growth is moderate but the plant is very healthy with an unusually large percentage of perfect flowers. Foliage is dark and glossy. 50c.

Paul Neyron. H.P. Dark pink, exceptionally large and full, buds globular; growth upright, strong and vigorous. One of the largest roses in cultivation; very sweet scented. 50c.

***Portadown Fragrance.** H.T. A rose of intensely sweet fragrance, good color and form but rather sprawly growth. Buds and flowers extra large, rose pink with salmon tints. We like it. 75c.

President Herbert Hoover. H.T. Pink and yellow. Described on page 28. 50c.

***President Plumecocq.** (1931) Long buds of coppery-pink and orange borne on strong stems. Similar to Rev. Page-Roberts which it surpasses in vigor but not in beauty of individual blooms. 60c.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN CALIFORNIA

***Mme. Nicolas Aussel.** H.T. (1930) Very long, tapering buds of coppery-red opening to fully double, large flowers of dark salmon pink. In 1931 this was voted the most beautiful rose in France. 50c.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough. H.T. A superb pink rose. The long buds of perfect form open to large, fully double blooms of dark glistening pink with a glint of yellow at the base of the petals. Stems are long and slender but give ample support to the unusually large blossoms. 50c.

Mrs. Chas. Russell. H.T. Flowers rosy carmine, large, full and fine type; growth vigorous; very fragrant. 50c.

Mrs. E. P. Them. H.T. The successful result of the effort to find a rose of Claudius Pernet type that would retain its color and give good blooms throughout the season under ordinary garden conditions. Has well-formed buds and fairly large, double flowers of clear, even yellow, produced on good stems. 50c.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. H.T. Each year adds to the popularity of this charming rose. Warm pink, flushed with salmon. In constant and profuse bloom from early spring until late fall. 50c.

Mrs. Henry Morse. H.T. Buds very large, long-pointed and exquisitely formed; flower very large, double, moderately fragrant; interior flesh-cream with reverse of petals bright rose. Very vigorous. 50c.

***Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont.** H.T. Yellow. Described on page 27. 60c.

***Mrs. Sam McGredy.** H.T. Orange-red and pink. Described on page 27. 60c.

Mrs. W. C. Miller. H.T. Beautiful, large flowers of clear rose and soft pink, sweetly perfumed. Dependable, strong, upright grower with good foliage. Always in bloom and we recommend it as a bedding rose. 50c.

Mrs. J. D. Eisele. H.T. (1933) A magnificent new rose that has all the qualities demanded by experienced rosarians. The color is a warm cherry-rose overlaid with scarlet glow. Buds are large, rather ovoid in shape and open to flowers of almost perfect form. In addition to beauty of form and color it has exceptionally fine "rose" fragrance. Stems are strong enough to uphold perfectly the large blooms. We expect this new rose to become a general favorite. \$1.50.

***Night.** H.T. (1930) Bud dark maroon, almost black, open bloom blackish crimson and fully double. The darkest red rose grown. 60c.

***Olympald.** H.T. (1932) Shapely, high centered buds of scarlet and rose opening to large flowers ranging from coppery rose to medium pink. A very variable rose and color is much darker on mature bushes. 60c.

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 5th until March 20th. For points outside of California add 10 per cent to the order for postage charges. Over payments will be refunded. After March 20th we can supply most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.



McGREDY S IVORY

Princess Adelaide. A pale pink moss rose of very vigorous growth. Flowers fragrant and delicately beautiful. 50c.

Radiance. H.T. A popular American rose that blooms all summer. The cup-shaped blooms of clear pink are borne on long, upright stems. 50c.

Rapture. H.T. A sport of Mme. Butterfly and somewhat darker in color. It has beautiful form, exquisite fragrance and healthy growth to recommend it. We like it better than Mme. Butterfly. 50c.

Red Radiance. H.T. A superb rose of lovely cherry-red with erect stems. Especially good during the late autumn. Similar to Radiance except in color. 50c.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. H.T. Long buds, varying in color from deep coppery pink to orange and red. Petals of open blooms are pure golden yellow on the inside and stained on the outside with copper and red. Growth is somewhat dwarf but flowers are always produced on long stems that are slender but strong. 50c.

***Rosella Sweet.** H.T. The sweet-briar fragrance of this lovely rose is distinctive. The graceful ovoid buds open to large, moderately double flowers of brilliant coppery shades with salmon pink suffusion. We like Rosella very much both for its fragrance and for its beauty. 60c.

***Schwabenland.** H. Rugosa. (1928) Very globular buds opening to very large and very double dark pink flowers. Moderately fragrant; strong growing. 60c.

***Sir Henry Seagrave.** (1932) Long, high-centered buds of lemon yellow opening to large, fully double blooms. A very vigorous grower. 60c.

***Sister Therese.** (1930) Outstanding in our gradens for its strong growth and freedom of bloom. Buds are large, long, dark golden and remarkable beautiful. Open flowers of creamy yellow are attractive though a bit loose in form. One of the really good new ones. Suitable for background planting because of its tall growth. 75c.

Shot Silk. H.T. Gold and orange buds opening to semi-double flowers of coppery rose shot with golden yellow. The clean, bright foliage is almost immune to mildew. A constant bloomer and a good rose in a shaded or cold, foggy location. 50c.

***Souvenir.** H.T. (1932) A golden-yellow sport of Talisman. Fragrant and free blooming as its parent. Protected by plant patent No. 25. \$1.00.

***Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.**



MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH

All of these roses are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The "Old Adobe" Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 percent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN CALIFORNIA



TALISMAN



REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS

***Souvenir de Mme. C. Chambard.** (1931)

A lovely rose with exquisite buds of deep rose-pink. The open flower is quite double with a golden glow shining up through the rose-pink petals. 75c.

***Stuttgart.** H.T. (1928)

Pure yellow buds, long-pointed and of medium size opening to moderately double flowers. 50c.

Sunburst. H.T.

Handsome apricot-yellow blooms with orange center. Buds are unusually long and pointed and borne singly on long stems. The open blooms are only fairly double but are beautifully formed. 50c.

***Sunkist.** H.T.

Yellow and copper. Described on page 27. 60c.

***Susan Louise.** H.T. (1929)

A lovely light pink bush rose that is a seedling of Belle of Portugal. The very long buds are slightly darker than those of Belle of Portugal and are borne continuously throughout the summer. 60c.

***Syracuse.** H.T. (1930)

Bright crimson buds; double flowers of good form and texture; lasts a long time when cut. 60c.

Talisman. H.T.

Pink and yellow. Described on page 28. 50c.

The Queen Alexandra. H.T.

Intense vermillion on inside and old gold on reverse of petals, which spring from a deep orange base. Its moderate height and free-flowering habit make it an exceptionally good bedding rose. 50c.

***Thomas Edison.** H.T. (1931)

A two-tone pink rose of great beauty. Flowers are large and borne very freely. 60c.

***Trigo.** H.T. (1930)

Bud rich yellow striped with red; flowers deep apricot, fully double. 60c.

Ulrich Brunner. H.P.

Geranium-red changing to carmine; large, fairly full, cup-shaped and sweetly scented. Growth vigorous and hardy. Exceptionally good as a hedge rose. 50c.

***Vaterland.** H.T. (1928)

A strong growing rose larger and darker than Hadley. Buds ovoid; flowers very double. Except for a tendency to burn in strong sun, it is the most beautiful of the very dark red roses. 60c.

Vesuvius. H.T.

Shapely buds, opening to dark red single blooms with showy yellow stamens; exquisitely fragrant. A very vigorous grower and blooms much more profusely than other single roses. 50c.

***Yosemite.** (1933)

We like this little rose very much. Buds are beautifully formed, coppery-orange in color, opening to fully double blooms of orange-scarlet. It blooms cheerfully throughout the season. Foliage is very healthy. Patented. \$1.50.

All of these rose bushes are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as The Old Adobe Collection, Niles Dozen, etc.) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

Standard ROSES



OAKLAND MUNICIPAL ROSE GARDEN

This lovely garden is set in a natural amphitheater extending from Jean Street on the lower side to Oakland Avenue on the upper side.

Commonly known as Tree Roses, Standards are top-budded on vigorous stock. The standards we offer have well developed, two-year heads. These will be found to be much more satisfactory than the one-year heads commonly offered.

Proper pruning is essential to success. Shorten in the head and thin out the plant. The first two seasons, wrap the stem with paper or burlap to prevent sunburn and cut away all suckers appearing below the crown.

The following varieties can be supplied in 40-inch Standards at \$2.00 each; in lots of 5 or more, \$1.85 each; in lots of 10 or more \$1.75 each.

Autumn
Chas. P. Kilham
Cuba
Dutchess of Athol
E. G. Hill
Etoile de Hollande
Feu Joseph Looymans
F. K. Druschki
Gloria Mundi
Golden Emblem
Hadley
Hoosier Beauty
Joanna Hill
Lady Hillingdon
Lady Margaret Stewart
Lafayette
Lulu
Mari Dot
Mme. Butterfly
Mme. Edouard Herriot
Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem
Mrs. P. S. Dupont
Padre
President Herbert Hoover
Rapture
Rev. F. Page-Roberts
Talisman
Ulrich Brunner

For detailed descriptions of varieties, see Bush Roses on pages 26 to 36.

Our stock of some varieties is limited, so kindly list a second choice when ordering. We do not pay shipping charges on Standard Roses, as they cannot be sent by parcel post.



STANDARD ROSE

Climbing ROSES

In every garden there are many unused spaces by fence or wall that could be made more colorful through the planting of climbing roses. Their charming gracefulness and the ease with which they may be grown should lead to a freer use of this class of roses. One climbing rose will produce more bloom than three or four bush roses.

You will be surprised at the rapidity with which one of our vigorous, two-year-old climbing roses will cover a bare wall with lovely foliage and bloom. Any of the varieties in the following carefully selected list will give you most gratifying results.

American Pillar. H. Wich. Rosy pink with white centers and long golden stamens. The large clusters of single blooms completely envelop the plant. Very vigorous and rampant climber producing numerous strong canes covered with good foliage. 50c.

Banksia Double White. Banksia. Flowers very double, small, violet-scented, borne in great profusion in earliest spring. Branches extremely long, slender and thornless. Foliage small, dainty and almost evergreen. 60c.

Belle of Portugal. H. Gigantea. Flowers soft pink flushed with yellow at base of petals, which are very large. Buds long and pointed, expanding into blooms of remarkable size. Foliage light green. A rampant grower but requires about three years to produce a heavy crop of bloom. One of the loveliest roses grown. 50c.

Black Boy. Clg. H. T. An Australian rose that is becoming very popular. Dark red blossoms, fairly double and slightly fragrant. Extremely vigorous grower. 50c.

Blaze. H.W. (Jackson & Perkins, 1932) The so-called ever-blooming Paul's Scarlet Climber. Flowers and growth same as Paul's Scarlet but blooms more freely in late summer and autumn. Promises to become our most popular red climbing rose. Patented. \$1.50.

Chaplin's Pink Climber. H.Wich. A cross between American Pillar and Paul's Scarlet Climber. A very good new climber which has large clusters of semi-double, extremely lasting flowers of clear, soft pink with yellow stamens, borne in large clusters. Growth is very vigorous. 50c.

Cherokee Pink. Cher. Ruddy pink flowers of large size, single and borne profusely in spring months. An early bloomer. 50c.

Clg. Cecile Bruner. Clg. Poly. A vigorous climber which is very popular. A persistent bloomer, flowers perfectly double, exquisitely formed but tiny and borne in clusters. The color is a soft rose-pink. 50c.

Clg. Dame Edith Helen. Clg. H.T. (1931) Identical with the bush type except that the sweetly-scented, double pink blooms are borne on strong, vigorous climbing canes. (Shown in color on page 29.) 50c.

Varities marked * are of recent introduction.

Clg. Golden Emblem. Clg. H.T. The flowers are identical with those of the bush type illustrated in color on page 31, but the climber produces long vigorous, climbing canes. One plant of this rampant climber will produce a profusion of lovely red and gold buds that open to the glorious blooms for which Golden Emblem is justly famous. 50c.

Clg. Hoosier Beauty. Clg. H.T. Splendid dark red blooms of perfect form and delightful fragrance. The buds are long, slender and of exquisite delicacy of form. Bloom is identical with Hoosier Beauty, which is illustrated in color on page 32. 50c.

Clg. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Clg.H.T. Outer petals of flowers creamy white, center pale lemon; large, full and of beautiful form. 50c.

Clg. Lady Hillingdon. Clg.T. Flowers large and loose with long-pointed buds and large petals; color deep apricot-yellow; foliage when young, violet-red. 50c.

Clg. Los Angeles. Clg.H.T. Luminous flame pink with golden shading at base of petals. Buds and blooms of exceptionally good form and pleasingly fragrant. 50c.



CLG. MME. BUTTERFLY



CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM

Clg. Mme. Butterfly. Clg.H.T. Has all the charm of the bush type in addition to vigorous climbing qualities. Slender, shapely buds of shell-pink with gold base. Sweetly fragrant. 50c.

Clg. Mme. Caroline Testout. Clg.H.T. Flowers rose with bright center, large, full and globular. Much more satisfactory than the bush type, as the blooms open better. One of the most free-flowering of the Climbing Hybrid Teas. 50c.

Clg. Mme. Edouard Herriot. Clg.H.T. Brilliant coral-red buds opening to flowers of flaming pink and orange. Flowers are slightly larger and more brilliant than those of the bush type and equally floriferous. 50c.

Clg. Papa Gontier. Clg.T. Rosy crimson with carmine center. Flowers semi-double cup-shaped and produced over a very long season. One of the most satisfactory of the older climbing roses. 50c.

Clg. President Herbert Hoover. Clg. H.T. (1932) A rampant climbing form of the popular bush rose. Identical in color and form of bloom with colored illustration on page 28. 60c.

All our climbing roses are strong No. 1 Grade, two-year-old plants. They will make a vigorous growth the first year after planting but will not produce flowers until the second year.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN CALIFORNIA



CLIMBING LOS ANGELES

Clg. Rose Marle. Clg. H.T. A most charming climber that is unusually vigorous. Its abundance of deep rose-pink blooms with their perfect form and thick crisp petals makes it a very valuable addition to the list of ever-blooming climbers. 50c.

***Clg. Shot Silk.** (1931) Has all the beauty and disease resistance of the bush type but is a strong vigorous climber. Will endure shade better than any other pink climbing rose and blooms freely all season. 60c.

Clg. Talisman. Clg.H.T. (1931) This is destined to be our most popular climbing rose. Like the bush form illustrated on page 35, it has wonderful color, exquisite fragrance, lovely form and is very free blooming. 60c.

CLIMBING MME. EDOUARD HERRIOTT



Fortune's Yellow (Beauty of Glazenwood). Noisette. Flowers creamy shaded orange and rose; semi-double and of good form. Foliage bright green. Rampant climber and a prolific bloomer. 50c.

***Golden Climber.** (Mrs. Arthur Curtis James)(1933) Produces huge, golden-yellow fairly double flowers on a plant almost as vigorous as Silver Moon. Stems are long, making this an excellent rose for cutting. Reported to be a recurrent bloomer. Patented £2.00.

Jacotte. H.W. A graceful, vigorous climber with coppery rose blooms that remind us of Angele Pernet. Blooms only in April and May but the glossy foliage is immensely attractive at all seasons. 50c.

Mermaid. This rose is more of a trailer than a climber. Flowers are very large, single, creamy-yellow, with large tuft of showy golden-yellow stamens. Constantly in bloom from May to December. An excellent bank cover. Prune lightly or not at all. Remarkably disease resistant. 75c.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. Clg.H.T. (1927) It is to be regretted that this lovely Spanish rose has been given such an awkward name but because of its unusual beauty it is increasing in popularity despite this handicap. The long-pointed buds are carmine, opening to show the pearl-pink center. Petals are charmingly curled. Blooming season follows that of Belle of Portugal and the two may be planted near together with pleasing results. Flowers are produced on extra long stems. 50c.

Marechal Niel. Noisette. Flowers deep lemon-yellow, large, full and globular; of good form and fragrant. Growth robust, climbing and free-flowering. This grand rose originated over sixty years ago and still retains its popularity. Does not do best near the coast, as it likes heat. 75c.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. H.W. This peerless climbing rose of the purest vivid scarlet color, remaining bright until the flowers fall, is in a class by itself. The blooms of medium size clothe the plant with a blazing mantle in the early summer months. A tall hedge of this rose is a wonderful sight. 50c.

Primrose. H.Wich. A very vigorous climber which is a mass of bloom in spring-time. Flowers are very double, canary-yellow and borne in clusters. A very hardy rose and valuable where an exceptionally rapid-growing plant is needed. 50c.

Scorcher. Clg.H.T. This brilliant Australian climber has proved to be very fine in California gardens. Flowers are large, 4 inches across, semi-double and a brilliant crimson-carmine in color. 60c.

Silver Moon. H.Wich. Long, creamy buds followed by beautiful semi-double flowers four to five inches in diameter produced in small sprays. The petals are of great substance. Its boundless vigor makes it invaluable where quick shade is desired. 50c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

HOW TO GROW ROSES

How to Plant. Unwrap new plants with care; do not expose roots to sun or drying winds. If roots are dry, soak for a few hours in water. If the stems also are dry, bury the whole plant in moist earth for three or four days to renew life and vigor. Our rose bushes are pruned ready for planting before being shipped. Plant carefully, slanting the roots down to sides of hole. Fill in with surface soil to two inches from top of ground, tramp down. In a basin dug around the plant pour ten or fifteen gallons of water. Next day fill in with loose soil. Set the plants so that the union of bud and rootstock is just under leveled surface of the ground.

The Best Soil. Good heavy loam soil is best for roses although lighter soils may be satisfactorily improved by the addition of well rotted manure thoroughly spaded into the soil. Never use fresh or unrotted manure where it will come in contact with the roots.

Planting Distances. Plant strong Hybrid Perpetual roses three feet apart, Hybrid Teas and Teas about two and one-half feet. Polyantha roses, more dwarf in their habit, may be planted closer together.

Fertilizing Important. Cow-barn manure is the best fertilizer. Other manures may be used as a top dressing. **Vigoro**, applied according to directions is the best commercial fertilizer for roses. If a little **Vigoro** is sprinkled around rose bushes and washed in by rain or irrigation, when the

buds are about half grown there will be a marked improvement in the size and color of the blooms.

Pruning. Never allow roses to go unpruned. Hybrid Perpetuals and others of equally vigorous growth require more pruning than Teas and their allied families.

Prune between December 15th and March 1st. The first winter after planting thin to three main shoots and cut these back at least one-half. A properly pruned plant should have the shape of a deer's antlers. When the framework branches are established, the laterals should be thinned and those allowed to remain cut to spurs of about four buds each. All growth starting from below the bud union should be removed, as this is the wild stock and produces worthless blooms.

With climbers the framework branches should be trimmed to three or four and these trained up against the wall fanwise. The first two seasons these should be cut severely.

Pests. In the early spring, before mildew and blackspot are apparent, control them by dusting plants every two weeks with a dust made from nine parts dusting sulphur and one part arsenate of lead. In cool climates spraying with Volck Oil or a similar oil emulsion used according to the manufacturer's directions will be found more effective than sulphur in controlling mildew. To control plant lice or aphids, spray with Evergreen or Black Leaf 40.

Climbing Roses

SPECIMEN TREES

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECTS IN THE
PLANTING OF HOME GROUNDS, PARKS
AND GARDENS.

WHEN a new home has been built it does not achieve its full measure of charm until a garden has grown up around it to unite it to its surroundings. The length of time required to produce this desirable effect will depend largely upon the size and kind of plant material used.

One method of securing quick effect is to plant small, low-priced but rapid-growing shrubs and trees. The objection to these plants is that too often they are lacking in character, and as they grow very quickly it is only a matter of a few years until they become crowded and the removal of many of them is necessary.

A better method, and one that will prove to be equally economical over a period of years, is to use some large specimen trees to give form, character and effect of permanence to the garden. When these trees are carefully chosen and well placed it is not necessary to use many of them. The remainder of the planting may be made up of smaller trees of real worth, when skillfully combined with bedding and bulbous plants, will create at once a garden of charm and distinction.

Large specimen trees in a wide range of varieties are being grown in our nursery. They vary in age from 10 to 30 years. Many of them have already been carefully boxed, and have well-established root systems within their containers. With ordinarily careful handling these trees will transplant readily, and in almost all instances they grow very satisfactorily in their new locations.

Many of these large trees are especially suitable for use as outdoor community Christmas Trees. The *Cedrus deodara*, *Cedrus atlantica*, *Abies pinsapo*, *Pinus canariensis* and *Pinus radiata*, 20 to 30 feet high, are beautifully proportioned and their impressive size makes them available for immediate use. We will be glad to quote special prices to civic organizations and service clubs on trees for community purposes.

Since the value of these trees depends so largely on their shape, symmetry and furnishing, it is impossible to list definite prices on this class of stock. We invite a personal inspection of these trees wherever this is possible. Where it is not practicable for the customer to make a personal selection, we will exercise care to supply as good a specimen as possible within the price range named by the customer. Upon request we will be pleased to submit photographs of the larger specimen trees.



TREES LIKE THESE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE BEAUTY TO YOUR GARDEN

Abies concolor
Abies pinsapo
Araucaria bidwilli
Arbutus unedo
Betula alba
Cedrus atlantica
Cedrus atlantica glauca
Cedrus deodara
Cedrus deodara verticillata glauca
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumi
Chamaerops humilis
Cordyline indivisa
Cryptomeria japonica
Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata
Cycas revoluta
Elaeagnus pungens
Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat)
Erythea edulis
Flowering Peach
Flowering Crab-apple
Fruit Trees (in variety)
Ilex aquifolium
Juniperus libretoni
Juniperus pfitzeriana
Juniperus virginiana
Larix europea
Laurus nobilis
Libocedrus decurrens
Magnolia grandiflora

Olive Trees
Orange Trees
Phoenix canariensis
Picea excelsa
Picea maximowiczii
Picea pungens
Picea smithiana
Pinus canariensis
Pinus excelsa
Pinus halepensis
Pinus nigra
Pinus pinea
Pinus radiata
Pinus torreyana
Pittosporum tenuifolium
Prunus lusitanica
Prunus pissardi
Pseudotsuga douglasi
Sequoia gigantea
Sequoia sempervirens
Taxodium mucronatum
Taxus baccata
Taxus baccata elegantissima
Taxus baccata erecta
Taxus baccata fastigiata
Taxus baccata washingtoni
Torreya californica
Thuja plicata aurea
Trachycarpus excelsa
Trachycarpus fortunei
Ulmus scabra pendula
(Camperdown Elm)
Umbellularia californica
Washingtonia robusta

CEDRUS DEODARA



CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

CONIFERS are the most important group of trees. They form the background of your planting. Upon their quality, form and location depends much of the beauty and charm of your garden. Because of their permanence and dignity they have an individuality that brings them into a very intimate relation with those in whose gardens they are placed.



ABIES CONCOLOR



CEDRUS DEODARA

ABIES . . . Firs

Abies balsamea. (Balsam Fir.) Growth erect, branches spreading. Foliage aromatic, dark glossy green above, gray on the under side. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$9.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

A. concolor. (White Fir.) This is the Silver Fir so much admired in the Yosemite Valley. Resistant to drought and heat. A moderately slow growing tree that is well adapted for planting on a small lot. Makes a very beautiful Outdoor Christmas Tree. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

A. concolor violacea. Growth identical with *A. concolor* but foliage is beautifully shaded violet blue. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

A. nordmanniana. (Nordmann's Fir.)

A symmetrical tree of moderate growth; branches are flat and fully furnished with glossy dark green foliage. One of the best firs. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$9.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

A. pectinata. (A. picea) (European

Silver Fir.) Growth moderate. Leaves dark glossy green above and silvery beneath. Similar to *A. nordmanniana* but needles are shorter and growth more open. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

A. pinsapo. (Spanish Fir.) A magnificent

tree, very symmetrical. Leaves short, dark green, entirely surrounding branches. Balled 4 to 5 ft., \$6.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

ARAUCARIA

Araucaria bidwillii. (Bunya-Bunya Tree.)

A conifer native of Australia which does well in all sections of the state. Foliage is glossy dark green and sharp-pointed. Grows in a stately pyramidal form. Should be given ample space as it becomes a large tree. 5-gal. eans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 3-gal. eans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gal. eans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

A. gracilis compacta. One of the most beautiful and graceful of this interesting family of plants. Well adapted for indoor culture and makes a good specimen tree in frostless localities. 5-in. pots, 15 to 18 in., \$3.50.

A. imbricata. (Monkey Puzzle.) The hardiest of all Araucarias. Its unique habit of growth with long slender branches and prickly leaves makes it a most interesting specimen tree. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

CEDRUS . . . Cedars

The Cedars are the most popular conifers grown in California. They are hardy under a wide range of climatic conditions, grow rapidly and apparently have no insect enemies. In recent years they have acquired great popularity as Outdoor Christmas Trees.

All of the true cedars are natives of the Old World and should not be confused with the American trees of various species known as cedars. American Cedars will be found in this catalog under *Chamaecyparis*, *Libocedrus*, *Juniper* and *Thuja*.

Cedrus atlantica. (Mt. Atlas Cedar.) Large trees of open growth and pyramidal form. Will grow in windy situations without becoming one-sided. When young, branches are somewhat stiff but with age it becomes beautifully graceful with drooping branches closely covered with dark green foliage arranged in rosette form. Boxed 20 to 25 ft., \$50.00; 18 to 20 ft., \$40.00; 16 to 18 ft., \$30.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$25.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$18.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

C. atlantica glauca. (Blue Mt Atlas Cedar.) A variety with intensely glaucous or silvery leaves. Growth identical with *C. atlantica*. One of the most strikingly beautiful specimen trees in our collection. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$18.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$8.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.



CEDRUS ATLANTICA



CHAMAECYPARIS
LAWSONIANA



CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSON-
IANA ALUMI

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSON-
IANA ERECTA VIRDIS

CEDRUS . . . Cedars

C. deodara. (Indian Cedar.) Tree of the Gods. The most popular trees in California and widely planted both as specimens and as avenue trees. Branches are carried horizontal to the trunk clear to the ground. Foliage is grayish-green on young trees but becomes dark green as the trees grow older. More generally used than any other trees in California as a Living Christmas Tree. Boxed, 20 to 25 ft., \$50.00; 18 to 20 ft., \$40.00; 16 to 18 ft., \$30.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$18.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

C. deodara aurea. (Golden Indian Cedar.) Habit of growth same as *Cedrus deodara* but foliage at tops and ends of branches is deep golden yellow, contrasting with darker foliage nearer center of the tree. This variety is very rare and stock is limited. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

C. deodara prostrata. (Creeping Indian Cedar.) This slow-growing type sprawls over the ground like a juniper. Excellent for a large rock-garden. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

C. deodara verticillata glauca. A very beautiful type with striking blue foliage. Branches droop gracefully; slower growing than the ordinary *deodara*. Balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

C. Libani. (Cedar of Lebanon.) A native of Palestine which thrives in California. We have the true type with dark green foliage and picturesquely massive branches. Differs distinctly from *C. atlantica* and *C. deodara*. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Cephalotaxus fortunei. (Fortune's Yew) Dense shrub valuable for planting in shaded

locations. Foliage dark green, two to three inches long. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. pendunculata fastiglata. (Korean Yew) An interesting tree with yew-like foliage, sometimes known as "False Yew". Foliage is dark green; habit of growth compact, upright and columnar like an Irish Yew. Very useful in small places and rock gardens. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

CHAMAECYPARIS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. (Lawson Cypress—White Cedar) A handsome pyramidal tree with branchlets, fern like and feathery; growing more beautiful

with age. We consider this the most beautiful of the large conifers. It appears to best advantage when allowed ample space but does not become so wide a tree as the *Cedrus deodara*. Boxed, 16 to 18 ft., \$30.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$25.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$18.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

C. lawsoniana alumi. (Scarab Cypress) A variety of dense growth and columnar habit; foliage glaucous with a pronounced blue metallic hue. Much used for foundation or accent planting. 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

C. lawsoniana erecta viridis. (Green Column Cypress) Habit fastigiate and tapering, foliage a clear, rich green with no glaucous markings. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

C. lawsoniana filifera. (Thread like Cypress) A graceful, weeping plant; branchlets long, slender and thread-like. Growth is slow; for the small garden. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

C. lawsoniana grandis. Grows into a round mass of fern-like green branches. There is no main stem and the plant is twice as wide as its height. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

C. lawsoniana pendula. (Weeping Lawson) A handsome weeping type, desirable as a single plant; foliage dark green. Balled, 8 to 10 feet, \$8.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

C. lawsoniana stewartii. (Golden Lawson Cypress) The golden sheen on the foliage of this pyramidal tree brings the effect of sunlight to the garden at all times. Except in a cool coastal climate it grows best in partial shade. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

C. lawsoniana wissell. (Wissell Cypress) An upright columnar tree of great beauty. The dark, sage-green foliage is in crisp, fern-like fronds. A very desirable and distinctive accent plant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

C. obtusa. (Hinoki Cypress) A dwarf variety with horizontal branches and fern-like tufts of bright green. We recommend this variety for rock garden plantings. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00; 6-in. pots, 1 ft., \$2.25.

C. obtusa aurea. (Golden Hinoki Cypress) A miniature variety; foliage gold-tinted and fern-like; fine for small rock gardens or for use as an unusual pot plant. 6-in. pots, 1 ft., \$2.25.

C. obtusa lycopodioides. (Clubmoss Cypress) Novel and distinct; foliage dark green; habit compact and pyramidal. Tufted ends of branches resemble cockscombs. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria japonica. (Japanese Cedar) A handsome, rapid-growing tree with an elongated pyramidal outline and plume-like, upward-spreading branches. Balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.



CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSON-
IANA WISSELL



CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA
LYCOPODIODES



LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS

C. japonica elegans. (Plume Cedar) Foliage fine and feathery, dense and compact; in summer green, in winter coppery. A handsome small tree. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 5 gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CUPRESSUS

Cupressus arizonica. (Arizona Cypress.) Growth compact; branches somewhat stout; foliage silvery blue; tree of very good form. More hardy than Monterey Cypress, especially for warm locations. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. benthami knightiana. (Knight's Cypress) A tall tree of elegant habit, with drooping feathery and fern-like branchlets. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. goveniana. (Gowen Cypress) Small evergreen tree of spreading habit. Foliage more graceful than that of Monterey Cypress. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. macrocarpa. (Monterey Cypress) The well-known cypress tree of California. Valuable for hedges, windbreaks and as shelters along sandy seashores. Does well in all sections of the Pacific Coast. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. sempervirens fastigiata. (Italian Cypress) A tall, slender-growing variety with straight branches lying close to the stem; for lining drives and for landscape work. Boxed, 12 to 14 ft., \$12.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$8.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$4.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$3.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00;

4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

LIBOCEDRUS

Libocedrus chilensis. A rare and beautiful small tree of conical outline, useful in border or large foundation planting. Foliage cheerful, light green and very feathery. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

L. decurrens. (California Incense Cedar) A native of the Pacific Coast States. Of vigorous, compact growth with foliage similar to Arbor Vitae. It retains its pyramidal form when mature and is a valuable accent plant. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$15.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$12.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$10.00; balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; butter tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

JUNIPERUS . . . Junipers

Chiefly slow-growing small trees with two kinds of foliage one needle-like, prickly and in whorls of three; the other scale-like, overlapping and arranged in four rows. In form they range from the very prostrate *Juniperus chinensis procumbens*, which is used as ground cover, to the upright *Juniperus virginiana* which becomes a small tree. They also present the widest color range to be found in conifers.

UPRIGHT VARIETIES

Juniperus bermudiana. A small, upright tree with horizontal branches. Foliage is very dark, grey-green with prickly needles. The perky dignity of this little tree is all out of proportion to its size. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

J. chinensis pyramidalis. (Blue form) Column Chinese Juniper. An extremely narrow columnar tree, very useful in landscape work for formal planting or as accent trees. This type has silvery blue foliage. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$7.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50.

J. chinensis pyramidalis. (Green form) Identical with preceding variety except color of foliage which is medium green. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$7.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50.

J. chinensis wilsoni pendula. (Wilson's Weeping Juniper) A small erect tree with drooping branchlets. Foliage light green and of both scale-like and prickly type. A very beautiful little tree and quite rare. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

J. communis hibernica. (Irish Juniper) Slender erect, dense, columnar growth. Foliage needle-like and very glaucous. Valuable where columnar tree of small size is desired. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

J. excelsa stricta. (Spiny Greek Juniper) A slow-growing, small, conical tree of regular form. Foliage silvery and needle-like. Suitable for foundation planting. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

J. virginiana. (Virginia Red Cedar) One of the largest Junipers. A small pyramidal tree growing 6 to 10 inches each year. Size and form can be regulated by pruning. Foliage bronzy in winter, green in spring. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

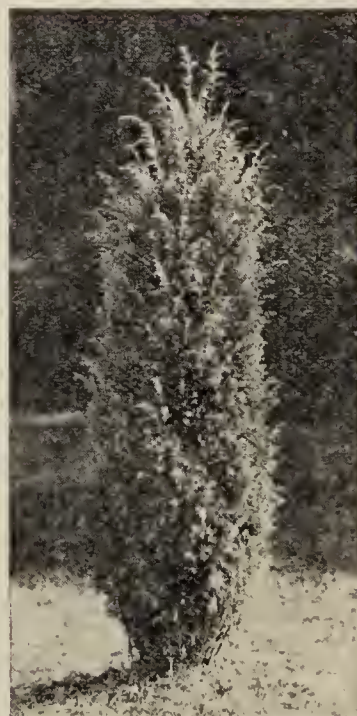
J. virginiana cannarti. (Cannart Red Cedar) A small tree of compact and slender growth. Foliage is bright green. A decided improvement over *Juniperus virginiana*. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

J. virginiana corymbosa. An irregular tree with a decidedly Japanesque outline. Beautiful in the background of a rock garden. Foliage is in dense tufts and dark golden green in color. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

J. virginiana glauca. (Silver Red Cedar) An upright tree of compact growth, columnar form and blue, cypress-like foliage. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.



CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA



JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS
HIBERNICA



JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA

PROSTRATE AND SPREADING VARIETIES

Sizes are determined by spread and not by height.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. (Pfitzer's Juniper) Of spreading habit with silvery-green foliage. Untrained plants make excellent ground cover; by staking, trees four to six feet high can be obtained. Useful for wide foundation plantings. Will stand considerable shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

J. chinensis procumbens. (Creeping Japanese Juniper) A very prostrate form of less than 1 foot in height but having a spread of 6 to 8 feet. The foliage is a beautiful bluish-green. Its numerous short branchlets and dense habit of growth make it unsurpassed as a ground cover. Exceptionally good for covering steep slopes. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

J. communis depressa plumosa. This rather rare Juniper is a mass of feathery, slender branchlets with golden-green and silvery foliage. Young plants soon take on the interesting outlines of venerable age. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

J. sabina. (Savin Juniper) A semi-erect bushy plant; useful for grouping and foundation planting. Foliage an even shade of medium green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

J. sabina tamariscifolia. A low-growing, trailing variety of symmetrical form; densely branched and compact. The feathery foliage is dark bluish-green. Excellent for foundation planting, also very effective used in groups and masses. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75.

J. squamati meyeri. (Meyer Juniper) From China comes this rare and interesting little Juniper with its twisted, half-upright branches and steel blue foliage which becomes tinged with bronze in winter. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50.

PICEA . . . Spruce

Symmetrical trees of upright, conical form. Growth is slow, making them suitable for planting in rather small gardens. Their stiff branches are a decided advantage when using them as "Living Christmas Trees."

Picea excelsa. (Norway Spruce) An extremely hardy variety with light green foliage; cones large branches with age, graceful and drooping. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

P. polita. (Tiger Tail Spruce) Slow growing tree of irregular form; branchlets bunched producing a tufted effect that makes the tree strikingly unique. Very rare. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

P. pungens. (Colorado Spruce) A stiff, little, slow-growing tree that is splendid as a Christmas Tree for the small garden. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

P. pungens kosteriana. (*Koster's Spruce*) A very popular tree with silvery-blue foliage and graceful pendulous branches. Generally considered the most beautiful of the spruces. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

P. pungens glauca. (Colorado Blue Spruce) Similar in form to Picea pungens but with beautiful blue foliage. A very handsome variety. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

P. smithiana. (Himalayan Spruce) Trunk grows upright while the branches slope downward, the branchlets being very drooping and graceful; foliage closely set, long, slender, and soft; cones are 6 to 8 inches long. The most rapid growing spruce. A tree of decided beauty and individuality. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$20.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$15.00; balled 6 to 7 ft., \$8.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.



JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA

P. sitchensis. (Sitka Spruce) A native of the Pacific Coast States. Highly ornamental tree with dark green foliage. Of compact habit and slow growth. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

PINUS . . . Pine

Pinus canariensis. (Canary Island Pine) The feathery, soft green foliage of this beautiful pine harmonizes nicely with any landscape planting. Very hardy and rapid growing. Excellent for tall screen or windbreak. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

P. cembroides. Small tree with stout, spreading branches forming a round-topped head. Slow growing and a splendid tree for the larger rock garden. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.



PICEA PUNGENS KOSTERIANA



PICEA SITCHENSIS



PICEA SMITHIANA

These trees are best for small gardens



PINUS RADIATA (Monterey Pine)

P. excelsa. (Bhotan Pine) A graceful, slow-growing tree with very long blue-green needles. Bark on young trees is green and leathery. This variety is often trained into irregular shapes for rock gardens as branches are extremely flexible. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c;

P. halepensis. (Allepo Pine) A dense, much branched variety for windbreaks and screens; foliage light green, needles short and slender. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

P. monophylla. (Single Leaf Pine) A most unusual looking pine. A small symmetrical tree of pyramidal form and dense habit of growth. Foliage is short, stiff and blue-green in color. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

P. mughus. A densely-branched, dwarf tree, upper branches erect, lower ones re-cumbent; needles dark green and stiff. Valuable for rock gardens. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

P. nigra. (Austrian Pine) A slow-growing tree with dark green needles. Spread of branches is about equal to height. Exceptionally good for windy exposures. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 3-gal. cans, 1 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

P. pinea. (Italian Stone Pine) Of slow growth; very symmetrical and compact; with age forms a flat, parasol-like head. Foliage deep green in mature trees. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$6.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

P. radiata. (Monterey Pine) A very handsome and picturesque tree; growth upright and rapid. Does well over a wide range of country. Used extensively for tall windbreaks and screens. (In addition to sizes listed below, we can supply boxed specimens up to 25 feet in height) Balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$10.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$8.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

P. tanyoshi. (Japanese Table Top Pine) A round headed tree of moderate growth that lends itself to dwarfing and training into unusual forms. Foliage light grass-green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



PINUS MUGHUS
A gem for the rock garden

P. sylvestris. (Scotch Pine) Desirable for its rapid growth and adaptability to soil conditions. Its beauty is in its uneven picturesque habit. Foliage is silvery green, bark reddish-brown. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

PSEUDOTSUGA

Pseudotsuga douglasii. (Douglas Fir) The variety used most largely for eut Christmas Trees in California. Soft aromatic needles of dark green. Should be sheltered from heavy winds while young. Balled, 10 to 12 ft., \$18.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$15.00; balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

PODOCARPUS

Podocarpus elongatus. (Fern Leaf Pine) Resinous evergreen making a very handsome specimen tree. When young they are very beautiful and useful as house plants, as they



PINUS HALEPENSIS

will endure dark interiors better than any other plant. In tubs, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

Podocarpus macrophylla. (Yew Podocarpus) Small, upright tree with broad, soft yew-like needles. Covered in fall with beautiful blue and red fruits of unusual form. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00

SEQUOIA . . . Redwood

Sequoia gigantea. (California Big Tree.) Because these trees are the oldest living things most people believe them to be slow-growing. They really grow very rapidly when young and make beautiful specimens.



SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS



SEQUOIA GIGANTEA
California Big Tree

No other tree is so symmetrical. They are ideal for park planting, especially where they can be used for community Christmas Trees. Boxed, 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00; Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; butter tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

S. gigantea pendula. (Weeping Big Tree) The most unusual conifer grown; main trunk twisted like a cork-screw. Branchlets long and drooping giving it a weird appearance. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

S. sempervirens. (California Redwood) A group of these graceful native trees will add much charm to the planting of a country place. They grow rapidly and increase in beauty as they mature. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$20.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

TAXUS . . . Yew

Taxus baccata. (English Yew) The romantic associations connected with English Yews add much to the desirability of these slow growing trees of spreading form. Plant

Yews for permanence and dignity. Balled, 5½ to 6 ft., \$9.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.75; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.25; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.75; 4-in. pots, 75c.

T. baccata elegantissima. (Elegant Variegated Yew) Growth rather slow but compact and erect; foliage brilliantly variegated on new growth. Balled, 5½ to 6 ft., \$9.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.75; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.25; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.75; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.00.

YEW TREES

Yew trees impart to the landscape an atmosphere of repose and dignity unequalled by any other tree. Their moderate rate of growth and permanent beauty of form and texture make them an excellent garden investment. They do not soon outgrow their allotted space and they increase in value each year. We wish to call your attention especially to our Irish Yews. Our trees are grown from grafts taken from a tree of exceptionally good form and are carefully trained to a single main stem which insures the trees remaining in slender, compact columns when mature.

T. baccata erecta. (Erect Yew) Of compact, erect growth, more bushy than Irish Yew, but is a more rapid grower with smaller leaves. Does not produce berries. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$9.00; 5½ to 6 ft., \$8.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.00; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 4½ ft., \$5.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.75.

T. baccata fastiglata. (Irish Yew) The aristocrats among conifers and the most desirable of all trees for accent and avenue planting. Their present moderate price makes them an attractive garden investment. We have the best single stem type that will not fall apart with age. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$9.00; 5½ to 6 ft., \$8.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.00; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 4½ ft., \$5.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.75.



THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS



IRISH YEW

T. baccata fastiglata variegata. (Variegated Irish Yew) In habit and form like the preceding, excepting in spring the foliage is an intense golden hue, becoming lighter as the season advances. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$9.00; 5½ to 6 ft., \$8.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.57; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.25; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.50.

THUYA . . . Arbor Vitae

Thuya occidentalis. (American Arbor Vitae) Of moderate height, foliage bright green; columnar form; very hardy. Makes a very attractive, semi-formal hedge. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. (Pyramidal American Arbor Vitae) More slender and compact than the preceding variety. A beautiful tree for entrance plantings or for accent in formal gardens. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis. (Chinese Arbor Vitae) Small tree, compact and bushy; branches stand edgewise to trunk; foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

T. orientalis aurea nana. (Breckman's Golden Arbor Vitae) Dwarf, compact shrub; foliage a bright lustrous yellow. Fine as a garden plant and for porch decoration. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; 8 to 12 in., 80c; gal. cans, 40c.



THUYA IN NURSERY ROWS

T. orientalis beverleyensis. (Golden Column Arbor Vitae) Grows into a narrow stately column, golden green throughout the year. Much more effective and appropriate than Italian Cypress for entrance plantings of small homes. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$6.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

T. orientalis beverleyensis. (Green type) Identical with Golden Column Arbor Vitae except foliage is uniform dark green. New and rare. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

T. orientalis bonita. A dwarf, broad, cone-shaped Arbor Vitae with dark green foliage. Very fine for formal planting. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis compacta. (Compact Oriental Arbor Vitae) Formal and decidedly attractive; quite dwarf; foliage bright green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

T. orientalis meldensis. Pyramidal in shape and of dense growth; foliage a deep shade of green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis pyramidalis bakeri. An improved variety of Pyramidal Arbor Vitae. Superior in every way to the type. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

T. orientalis semperaeurens. (Ever-golden Chinese Arbor Vitae) A compact variety of globular form and dwarf growth retaining its pronounced golden tint throughout the year. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

T. plicata (T. gigantea) (Giant Arbor Vitae) Western Red Cedar. A rapid growing tree of pyramidal form, becoming columnar with age; one of our most popular native trees. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75.

T. plicata aurea. (Golden Giant Arbor Vitae) An exceptionally beautiful tree of pyramidal outline and green foliage lightly tinged with gold. No other conifer can equal in fragrance the apple and sage scent of this Arbor Vitae. Growth is fairly rapid and it makes a wonderful specimen tree when given ample space. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

PLANTS FOR SHADED LOCATIONS

Many beautiful plants can be grown in fairly heavy shade if attention is given to proper drainage in winter and if ample moisture and plant food are provided in summer. Most of the plants in the following list prefer acid soil.

Abelia	Hydrangea
Abies	Hypericum
Abutilon	Jasminum
Andromeda	Laurocerasus
Aucuba	Mahonia
Azalea	Myrtus
Azara	Nandina
Berberis	Osmanthus
Cestrum	Pittosporum tobira
Coprosma	Rhododendron
Escallonia rubra	Sarcococca
Euonymus	Tsuga
Fatsia	Viburnum
Fuchsia	



THUYA PLICATA AUREA

TORREYA . . . Nutmeg Tree

Torreya californica. (California Nutmeg) A rare native tree with foliage somewhat like Coast Redwood but glossy, larger and pointed. A very ornamental small tree, will endure quite heavy shade. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

TSUGA . . . Hemlock

Tsuga heterophylla. (Mountain Hemlock) A very beautiful native tree. Foliage borne as if in immense plumes, somewhat glaucous. Tree very symmetrical in growth. Prefers a cool, partially shaded location. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.



THUYA ORIENTALIS
BEVERLYENSIS



THUYA ORIENTALIS
PYRAMIDALIS

PALMS, *Dracenas* and *Agaves*

AGAVE

Agave americana variegata. (Variegated Century Plant) Rapid-growing plant with thick, fleshy leaves terminating in a sharp spine. Leaves are heavily striped with white. Will grow in any soil. Much used for tropical effects. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

CHAMAEROPS

Chamaerops. (Dwarf Fan Palm) Includes only the European Dwarf Fan Palms. The Japanese Fan Palms will be found under *Trachycarpus*. Extra large plants vary in price from \$25.00 to \$60.00, according to the number of stems and conformation of individual plants. Single-stem plants, balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$12.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50.

COCOS

Cocos australis. (Pindo Palm) A short, stout palm with long, graceful, grey-green leaves; very hardy. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 5-in. pots, 75c.

CORDYLINE . . . *Dracena*

Cordyline indivisa. (Blue *Dracena*) Strong, slender trunk. Foliage narrow and drooping, varying from green to bronze. Balled, 5 to 7 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

CYCAS . . . Sago Palm

Cycas revoluta. (Sago Palm) Fine for porch decoration. The round trunk is crowned with a mass of long, feathery fronds suggesting ostrich plumes. Quite hardy. 8-in. pots, \$4.00; 6-in. pots, \$3.00.

DASYLIRION

Dasyllirion glaucophyllum. Short round base; leaves stiff, long and slender, armed with terminal spikes. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

KENTIA

Kentia fosteriana. The best known palms for indoor growing. 6-in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

MUSA ENSETE

Musa ensete. (Abyssinian Banana) Fine for gorgeous tropical effects. Foliage extremely large, bright green with ruddy midribs. Requires a sheltered situation and will not stand much frost. In tubs, 6 ft., \$6.00; gal. cans, 50c.

NOLINA

Nolina longifolia. Trunk about six feet tall; leaves an inch wide, matured ones droop, center ones somewhat spiral. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

PHOENIX

Phoenix canariensis. (Canary Island Palm) The most popular and hardy palm in California. Foliage pinnate and of deep green color. Fine for large grounds and avenue plantings. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

P. reclinata. Very graceful palm with slender trunk. Not quite as hardy as *P. canariensis*. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

SANSEVERIA

Sanseveria laurenti. A very beautiful and durable pot plant. Sends up almost straight leaves, two to three feet high and about two inches wide with slightly undulating margins. The centers of the leaves are silvery green beautifully marbled with dark green; edges of leaves are striped with yellow lightly mottled with green. Single plants rapidly increase into large clumps. 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

TRACHYCARPUS

Asiatic Fan Palm, known by the dense black, hairy covering of the slender trunks. Often listed as *Chamaerops*, from which they are distinguished by the lack of spines on the leaf stalk. They are all extremely hardy, enduring more cold than any other genus of Palm.

Specimen Palms, 7 to 15 feet, \$25.00 to \$150.00, according to size and conformation. Balled plants of the three varieties listed below are priced as follows; 6 to 8 ft., \$12.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00.

Trachycarpus excelsa. (Windmill Palm) Hardy and fine for aligning drives and walks. Trunk slim and hairy; leaf segments narrow and flexible.

T. fortunei. Stout trunk tapering upward; leaves large with broad segments closely set and glaucous.

T. nepalense. Leaves an intense dark green, somewhat small and carried on shorter stalks; segments rigid, never drooping.

WASHINGTONIA

Washingtonia filifera. (California Fan Palm) Trunk attains four feet in diameter; leaves fan-shaped with whitish filaments. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

W. robusta. (Mexican Fan Palm) Leaves drooping with few white filaments. A rapid grower. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

Prices Listed Do Not Include State Sales Tax of 2½%.



AGAVE

YUCCA

Yucca filamentosa. (Common Yucca) Leaves long and narrow; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

Y. whipplei. (Spanish Bayonet) Narrow, grass-like leaves with sharp spikes, some plants showing a decidedly glaucous tint. Very beautiful when in bloom as it produces great masses of white bell-shaped blooms. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

We maintain extensive gardens in our nursery in which many of the plants listed in this book may be seen growing under average garden conditions. A visit to these gardens will help you in selecting material for your own garden.



PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA

BAMBOOS and Grasses

Bambusa fastuosa. Strong and erect grower. Canes spring up straight as spears. Foliage dark green with yellow blotches. 5-gal. cans. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75.

Phyllostachys aurea. Canes close-jointed at base and golden yellow in color. Sends up in dense form very slender shoots of moderate height; leaves from two to four inches long. Makes fine decorative material especially useful for quick-growing screen. Balled clumps, \$1.50.

P. nevlni. A hardy, somewhat dwarf bamboo which will withstand zero temperatures. Quite decorative and also useful for plant stakes. Balled clumps, \$1.75; gal. cans. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. marillacea. (Wrinkled Bamboo) Remarkable for the zig-zag growth of the lower part of the canes and for their grooved and wrinkled surface. Very graceful with rich green foliage. Balled clumps, \$1.75.

P. quilliol. Foliage variable, averaging from three to six inches long. Canes green at first, changing to yellow when ripe. Balled clumps or 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CORTADERIA . . . Pampas Grass

Cortaderia argentea. The Pampas Grass of the Argentine plains, appreciated for its beautiful silver plumes. Effective when planted in clumps. 5-gal. cans, \$1.50.

C. Roi des Roses. Similar to above but plumes are rosy-lavender when first in bloom. 5-gal. cans, \$1.50.

PHORMIUM

Phormium tenax. (New Zealand Flax) Foliage attains a length of six feet or more, color a clear green; flowers orange borne on tall stalks. Widely used for Spanish-type plantings. 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.



PHORMIUM TENAX AND CORTADERIA
Much used in gardens of Spanish type homes

P. tenax velitchlanum. Foliage green with wide creamy-white stripes. 5-gal. cans. \$1.75.

LAWN GRASS SEED

One pound of seed will sow 100 to 200 square feet of lawn.

Morse's Golden Gate Lawn Mixture. Contains the most hardy grasses which are used to make the sod for the park playground where the grass has to endure much tramping. The mixture also contains a very little white clover. 50c per lb., 5 lbs. for \$2.25.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Good grade, weighing 25 lbs. to the bushel. 75c per lb., 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Astoria Bent. Of creeping habit. \$2.50 per lb. (1 lb. will sow 500 to 700 sq. ft.)

White Dutch Clover. 65c per lb., 10 lbs. for \$5.50.

BEDDING PLANTS

For the convenience of those customers who call at our salesyard we carry a good assortment of seasonable bedding plants. Owing to the difficulty of packing this class of material so that it will arrive at its destination in good condition we do not take any orders for shipping. We will, however, gladly make local deliveries of large orders by our trucks.

Prices on other types of lawn grasses given upon request.

GLADIOLUS

Prices of varieties named below are for large size bulbs. We pay postage on Gladiolus within the 4th zone. For 50 or more bulbs (except mixture) deduct 10 per cent from the 10 rate.

	Each Rate	10 Rate
ADELFA —Light pink and cream	\$.08	\$.50
AMADOR —Scarlet and carmine . . . . .	.25	2.00
BAGDAD —Large, smoky old rose . . . . .	.15	1.20
BETTY NUTHALL —Orange, pink and yellow . . . . .	.08	.50
CORYPHEE —Clear soft pink . . . . .	.08	.50
DR. F. E. BENNETT —Bright scarlet . . . . .	.08	.50
GEORGETTE —Geranium pink, ruffled . . . . .	.15	1.20
GLADDIE BOY —Pink with yellow throat . . . . .	.08	.50
GOLDEN DREAM —Large, clear yellow . . . . .	.08	.50
LA PALOMA —Bright, clear orange . . . . .	.08	.50
MAID OF ORLEANS —New white, cream throat . . . . .	.15	1.20
MAMMOTH WHITE —Very large, pure white . . . . .	.10	.70
MARMORA —Grey-lavender, rose blotch . . . . .	.08	.50
MILDRED LOUISE —New; salmon pink . . . . .	.30	2.40
MINUET —Large, clear lavender . . . . .	.08	.50
MOTHER MACHREE —Grey, lavender and rose . . . . .	.10	.70
MRS. S. A. ERREY —Orange-red, extra large . . . . .	.08	.50
MRS. VAN KONYNENBURG —Light blue . . . . .	.08	.50
PICARDY —Large, apricot pink; new . . . . .	.10	.80
RED GLORY —Deep red, ruffled flowers . . . . .	.08	.50
SALBACH'S ORCHID —Magnificent clear orchid . . . . .	.15	1.00
SALBACH'S PINK —Geranium pink, large . . . . .	.08	.50
TENNYSON —Dark red with darker stripes . . . . .	.25	2.00
TOBERSUN —Clear yellow; very late . . . . .	.10	.80

MIXED GLADIOLUS. Medium to large size bulbs of new and standard varieties, with a well-balanced color range, selected to give a long season of bloom. 30c per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

GLADIOLUS COLLECTION NO. 1

10 Adelfa
10 La Paloma
10 Mother Machree
10 Tobersun
10 Mrs. Van Konynenburg

GLADIOLUS COLLECTION NO. 2

5 Picardy
5 Salbach's Orchid
5 Mildred Louise
5 Maid of Orleans
5 Amador

50 Exceptionally Fine
Gladiolus..... **\$2.50**

25 Bulbs of Wonder-
ful New Varieties..... **\$3.25**



BUDDING ROEDING'S
QUALITY TREES

FRUIT TREE *Department*

California fruit growers now know that improved conditions in the industry are not temporary. The future outlook shows genuine evidence of betterment. As might be expected, orders for fruit trees, both for replacements and for new plantings are greatly on the increase.

We submit as typical of California Nursery Company methods some facts relating to our fruit trees. Starting with the seed, it has long been our invariable custom to make quality the first consideration. In the selection of budwood . . . the most important single operation . . . buds are taken only from orchards of known production. Growers have long known that fruit trees must be true to name. We go a step further and limit propagation to buds from parent trees which show evident superiorities over other trees of the same variety. Thus the purity of our trees is kept intact, and inferior strains known to exist in some varieties are guarded against.

Seedlings are planted at liberal and uniform distances to develop a strong root system. After the buds have started our experts take frequent trips through the nursery rows to make sure there are no mixtures . . . an added safeguard. Budding

records are maintained in detail. The exceptional care which we give our trees in our nurseries enable us to say to the buyer:

"Roeding's Quality Trees" are well grown, honestly represented, and offer a genuine value to the buyer. Plant them for profitable investment and lasting satisfaction."

Behind that statement stands the record of the fruit industry in California, and the important part our nurseries have played in its progress. Many fruit varieties now considered as "standards" commercially were first tested in our orchards at Niles and Fresno. Today with extensive growing grounds in Placer and Fresno Counties, we propagate practically all commercial deciduous fruit varieties, both for the home orchard and commercial planting. The benefit of our years of experience both as fruit growers and as nurserymen is at the service of those who wish assistance in their orchard problems.

EXPORT SHIPMENTS

To serve our friends in foreign countries, a completely equipped Export Department is maintained in our Main Office at Niles. Here prompt and careful attention is given to your orders. You are relieved of all troublesome details. Merely send us your order, indicating your preference as to route of shipment, and naming the final destination. We reserve steamship or rail freight space, take care of documentation, customs declaration, compliance with quarantine regulations, consular certification, and forwarding. This service is given at no additional cost to you.

Careful selection of stock is made for export orders and packing is given particular attention.

As one of the oldest exporters of nursery products in the United States we are proud of our long record for safe delivery to all parts of the world. Send us a list of the items in which you are especially interested. Gladly, and without any cost or obligation on your part we will submit a complete estimate of the approximate delivery cost regardless of where you may be located.

APPLES

Every home should have a few apple trees. Apples thrive best in our coastal and mountain districts, but several varieties such as Red June and the Astrachans do well in the warm interior. Besides our family orchard varieties, we have long been one of the principal nurseries supplying apple trees to the Watsonville, and other commercial apple centers.

APPLES—On Apple Root

SIZE	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299 or more	300
4-6'	\$.55	\$.45	\$.35	\$.30
3-4' . . . . .	.50	.40	.30	.25
2-3' . . . . .	.40	.30	.25	.20

Most varieties can also be supplied in large 6-8' trees at 5c per tree higher than in the 4-6' grade.

Arkansas Black. November-December. Fruit dark red; of good size; flesh firm, fair in quality; an excellent keeper and shipper. Tree large and vigorous.

***Delicious.** October-November. Shipping and home use. All that its name implies, and one of the finest eating apples. Fruit large, uniquely ribbed at blossom end. Skin striped red; flesh tender, and aromatic. Tree a late bloomer and good pollinizer. One of the most popular and widely grown apples in the United States.

***Early Harvest.** July-August. An excellent early summer apple for home use. Fruit medium in size, pale yellow; flesh very white,

tender, crisp, and of good quality for eating or culinary uses.

Esopus Spitzenberg. A popular variety for either commercial shipping or home use. Fruit large, red, uniform, very attractive. Flesh firm and crisp; fine flavor for eating; also well adapted for culinary use.

***Gravenstein.** July-August. Shipping and home use. The most popular and extensively grown summer apple in this state. Fruit medium to large; yellow, overlaid with broken stripes of red. Excellent quality.

Jonathan. September-October. Commercial shipping and home use. A popular medium sized red apple of very good quality. A fine general purpose apple, and does well in nearly all apple sections. A good pollinizer

GROW YOUR OWN "APPLE PIES." PLANT AN APPLE TREE

Fruit Trees

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY



RICHARED DELICIOUS

THE NEW ALL-RED APPLES

***RICHARD DELICIOUS.** (Trade Mark Reg.) "The most beautiful apple in existence". The Richard Delicious originated as a bud sport of the common Delicious and was selected after thorough testing, from nearly a dozen separate strains of "Red Delicious". It possesses all the fine qualities of the common Delicious, and closely resembles that variety except that it colors a deep solid-red (no stripes) two weeks earlier. It is also an excellent pollinizer for Gravenstein and other varieties.

BLACKJON. (Trade Mark Reg.) The Blackjon is a new strain of Jonathan—identical in size, shape and productiveness with common Jonathan but colors a dark, even red, weeks earlier. The introduction of Blackjon gives to the grower a much needed solid-red early fall apple. Plant it wherever Jonathan succeeds. A good pollinizer. (Price 10c per tree higher.)

***Red Astrachan.** July. Early home use and local markets. Fruit of fair size, red in color; of good quality for eating out of hand or culinary use. Tree comes into bearing early, and is a good cropper. Does well in the warm interior valleys.

***Red June.** July. Local market and home use. One of the earliest apples to ripen. Fruit small; skin deep red suffused with yellow; flesh white, tender, of pleasing flavor. Does well in the interior valleys.

Rome Beauty. October-November. Commercial shipping. A beautiful large red apple, highly prized for baking. Flesh white, of fairly good quality. Tree medium size, comes into bearing early; a late bloomer and especially valuable in mountain districts. One of the leading commercial apples in the country with an established reputation in all markets.

***Stayman Winesap.** November-December. Shipping and home use. A valuable red apple of excellent quality, which is increasing in popularity. Fruit of good size, flesh fine grained, very tender, crisp and juicy. An excellent choice for the home orchard.

White Astrachan. July. Local shipping and culinary use. Fruit very large; skin greenish white. Flesh rather coarse and decidedly acid, making it primarily a cook-

ing apple. Does well in the interior valleys, and has proved quite profitable in Sutter and Yuba Counties.

***White Winter Pearmain.** October-November. Shipping and home use. An old favorite of very good quality. Fruit of good size, oblong conic in shape; skin pale greenish, often with blush on exposed cheek. Thrives over a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

Winter Banana. October-November. Shipping and home use. One of the most beautiful apples. Fruit large and shapely, a pale yellow with a decided red blush. Flesh crisp tender, and of good quality. Tree comes into bearing early; a good producer.

Yellow Bellflower. September-October. Shipping and home use. One of the best known early fall apples. Fruit large, oblong, ribbed; skin lemon yellow; flesh tender, juicy, aromatic. A good general purpose fall apple.

***Yellow Newtown.** December. Commercial shipping and home use. California's supreme winter apple. Fruit large, and

irregular in shape, with some russetting around stem. A long keeper of fine quality, and an excellent variety for late winter use. Tree productive.

CRABAPPLES

Prized for Jelly Making and Preserving Uses.

Red Siberian. August. Fruit rather small. Skin overspread with bright red. Flesh subacid; fine for cider, jellies and preserves.

Transcendent. September. The best crabapple for general use. Fruit quite large, skin golden yellow with red cheek; flesh crisp, tender, and subacid. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Whitney. August. A handsome fruit, and popular in local markets. Fruit large, greenish yellow, striped with red. Flesh crisp, juicy, and of high quality.

Yellow Siberian. September. Fruit large, golden yellow, borne in large clusters. Flesh juicy, subacid, and of very good quality. Very popular for the home orchard.

PEARS

Delicious pears can be grown in almost all sections of California, as the pear is able to stand more summer heat than the apple. Pears also stand heavy wet soils better than most fruits.

PEARS—On French Root

SIZE	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
4-6'.....	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30	\$.25
3-4'.....	.45	.35	.25	.20
2-3'.....	.35	.25	.20	.15

Bartlett. July-August. Shipping, canning, drying, and home orchard. The pear of universal popularity, and by far the lead-

ing variety on the Pacific Coast. Fruit of good size; yellow, often with red blush, and of very good quality. Productive. Also on quince root, double worked, 10c per tree higher.)

***Beurre Bosc.** September-October. Shipping and home orchard. Fruit large, very long and tapering; yellow with brown russetting. A beautiful pear, and unexcelled for the home orchard.

Beurre D' Anjou. October-November. Shipping and home orchard. Fruit of good size, light greenish color. Quality very good keeps well in storage.

***Beurre Hardy.** August-September. Shipping and home orchard. A good early fall pear which follows closely after Bartlett. Fruit large; light greenish yellow. Very good quality; a heavy bearer.

***SKINNER'S SEEDLING.** We have added this variety to our list because it is one of the finest eating and cooking apples. A large, light greenish apple, ripening the latter part of July. The flesh is very white, tender, crisp, sweet and delicious in flavor. This apple is too tender for long shipments, but is fine for local markets. Don't fail to plant Skinner's Seedling in your family orchard.

HOME GROWN FRUIT HAS A BETTER FLAVOR



A DWARF PEAR ORCHARD—SANTA CLARA COUNTY

THE DWARF BUERRE HARDY

Dwarf pears (on quince root) are easier to prune and harvest, and dwarfing induces earlier bearing. The quince root is also more Blight resistant, and it thrives on heavy, adobe soils. Buerre Hardy is the only variety which makes a good union with the quince, and "double working" is necessary in order to have other varieties on quince.

***Danas Hovey.** (Winter Seckel). The Seckel has long been known as a fruit without a peer in sweetness, flavor and eating quality. This year we have added to our list the Winter Seckel to give our customers a late pear with all the fine qualities of the summer variety. It is a splendid addition to any home orchard.

***Doyenne Du Comice.** October. Shipping and home orchard. Attractive pear of good size and light yellow color, usually with red blush. Flesh fine grained, juicy and sweet; excellent in quality.

THE OLD HOME BLIGHT RESISTANT PEAR

During recent years the use of Old Home budded on French root has greatly increased among commercial growers in districts where Pear Blight is prevalent. By its use a tree is formed with a smooth straight trunk and lower limbs which are almost immune to Blight. The Bartlett, or other desired variety is then worked into these main limbs at four or five feet from the ground. We can furnish Old Home budded on French root at the same price as other pear trees. (The Old Home is not grown for its own fruit.)

***Winter Nellis.** November. Shipping and home orchard. Fruit medium in size, and overspread with brown russet. Flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy, and excellent in quality. Tree productive and quite resistant to Blight. A long keeper, and our best winter pear. Popular as a pollinizer for Bartlett.

Easter Beurre. October-November. Shipping, storage and home orchard. One of the best keepers of all pears, and highly esteemed for baking.

Forelle. (Trout Pear) September-October. Shipping and home orchard. A beautiful medium sized fruit, covered with conspicuous large dots.

Madeline. June-July. Home orchard and local market. Our earliest pear, and one of good quality. Small to medium in size, with long slender stalk; skin pale yellow; flesh melting and juicy.

***Seckel.** August. Home orchard and shipping. Considered the finest eating pear in existence. Fruit small, fine grained, sweet and buttery. Should be in every home orchard.

***Centennial.** This is being offered our customers for the first time. A large, beautiful, light flesh cherry which is unexcelled in sweetness and flavor. The fruit is firm and crisp, with a tender skin and beautiful crimson blush. Ripens with Royal Anne. (On Mazzard root only.)

***Chapman.** April-Early May. Early shipping and home orchard. One of the best varieties, and the earliest now planted commercially. Fruit black; flesh sweet, tender, and of excellent quality. Popular in early shipping districts.

Early Richmond. May-June. The leading early sour cherry, popular for culinary uses. Fruit medium size, round-flattened; dark red; juicy. Tree of a drooping habit; prolific. (On Mazzard root only.)

Early Rivers. For several years there has been an insistent demand for this new variety, so we have added it to our list. An early black cherry of good quality. It is bringing good prices in early districts, and we recommend it for those sections. Ripens between Chapman and Black Tartarian.

***English Morello.** July. Local market and home orchard. One of the best sour cherries; excellent for canning and culinary uses. Fruit medium large, dark red, becoming almost black as it ripens. Tree rather dwarf. (On Mazzard root only.)

***Lambert.** Late June. Shipping and home orchard. An excellent late variety, valuable for prolonging the shipping season. Very large, with apex somewhat elongated. Dark red; flesh very firm, meaty, sweet and of fine flavor.

Lewelling. (Black Republican, Black Oregon) Late June. Shipping and home orchard. A variety of special value for pollinizing the Bing, Royal Anne, and Lambert. Fruit of good size; somewhat compressed; deep maroon to black in color. Flesh firm, of good flavor and ships well: A heavy bearer.

***Napoleon Bigarreau.** (Royal Anne) June. Commercial canning, shipping and home orchard. The supreme canning cherry. Fruit very large; pale yellow to deep amber, suffused with red. Good quality. Bears enormous crops.

LAMBERT CHERRIES

The Lambert ripens late, after most cherries are gone and is fine to prolong the season of this delicious fruit



CHERRIES

We take pride in our cherry trees, as the production of good cherry nursery stock is more exacting than with most trees, and we spare no expense to produce the best. Selection of budwood is of paramount importance, and we propagate from strains producing the largest fruit and possessing heavy bearing qualities.

On Mazzard and Mahaleb Roots.

	1	11	50	300
SIZE	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
6-8'.....	\$.55	\$.45	\$.35	\$.30
4-6'.....	.50	.40	.30	.25
3-4'.....	.45	.35	.25	.20
2-3'.....	.35	.25	.20	.15

Bing. June. Shipping and home orchard. One of the finest and most popular cherries. Very large, skin smooth, glossy; deep maroon verging on black. Flesh very firm, meaty and of delicious flavor. A fine shipper.

***Black Tartarian.** May. Shipping and home orchard. The most widely grown early variety. Fruit of good size, heart shaped, black in color. Flesh fine grained, melting, and of good quality. Tree upright and productive. An excellent pollinizer.

Burbank. May. Shipping and home orchard. An excellent early variety. Fruit very large, heart shaped, dark red. Flesh tender and of very good quality. Tree large and vigorous, with dark dense foliage.



California Cling Peaches have many uses, and are famous the world over

PEACHES

We offer a large selection of peach varieties some of which are especially adapted to nearly all sections. Peaches come into bearing at an early age, and are the "fruit supreme" for the family orchard. By planting a proper assortment of varieties, one can have luscious peaches for the table from May until November.

PEACHES—On Peach Root

SIZE	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
4-6'.....	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30	\$.25
3-4'.....	.45	.35	.25	.20
2-3'.....	.35	.25	.20	.15

Alexander. Early June. Shipping and home orchard. Fruit medium size, well colored and attractive. Flesh white, partially free and of fairly good quality. Popular in early shipping districts.

***Australan Saucer.** Home orchard; novelty. Fruit small and extremely flattened at both ends, giving it very unique form. Flesh white, juicy, sweet with good flavor; freestone. Does best in interior valleys and southern California.

Babcock. June. The new freestone, developed from the Australian Peen-to race to meet the mild climate of southern California. This peach is not subject to prolonged dormancy, and will bear a crop in the South every year. An attractive peach of good flavor, and very promising for southern California. Price 10c per tree higher.

***Briggs Red May.** June. Local market and home orchard. An early peach of good quality. Fruit medium size, well colored; flesh white, juicy and sweet; partially free.

***Blyeu Late.** Middle October. Local market and home orchard. One of the best late freestones. Fruit large, greenish white

with red blush. Flesh white and of very good flavor.

Curry Seedling. Late August. Shipping and home orchard. A splendid new freestone which is valuable in filling the gap between J. H. Hale and Salway. Large, roundish; yellow flesh; very good quality.

Early Crawford. July. Shipping and home orchard. An old standard variety of yellow freestone peach. It is attractive in appearance and of very good quality. Popular as a home orchard sort.

Early Imperial. Late June-July. Shipping and home orchard. An early yellow freestone of excellent quality; ships well. Very similar to Yellow St. John.

***Elberta.** July. Shipping, drying and home orchard. The most widely grown peach in the United States. Large to very large. Skin golden yellow with faint red stripes. Flesh yellow, fine grained, and melting; of good quality and ships well. Perfect freestone. Very productive.

Fay Elberta. July. Shipping. Similar in form to Elberta. Pit smaller, and can be shipped a few days earlier than Elberta. Quality good.

Florence. June. Shipping. A very promising new variety for early shipments. Ripens shortly after Mayflower, and before Alexander. Fruit medium to large, round, with attractive red blush. Flesh white, semi-free.

THE FOSTER PEACH

A yellow freestone of the Crawford type

We recommend the Foster as one of the finest of all peaches for the home orchard. A large freestone; very attractive. Flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy, and delicious. Adapted to nearly all sections. Ripens in July. Every home orchard should have this variety.

***Hales Early.** Early July. Local market and home orchard. The best early white-fleshed peach. Fruit of good size, nearly round. Peels easily. Flesh sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor.

***J. H. Hale.** Late July-August. California's supreme shipping peach. A beautiful freestone; very large, round, skin yellow, overspread with deep red; almost fuzzless. Flesh yellow, red at pit, firm, sweet. Bears best when cross pollinated.

***Late Crawford.** August. Shipping, drying and home orchard. One of our oldest varieties, and still popular as a home orchard sort. A large yellow freestone of excellent quality.

Lukens Honey. August. Home orchard. A medium sized peach with greenish white flesh. Particularly adapted to Southern California.

***Mayflower.** Late May-June. Early market and home orchard. Introduced by us as "The earliest peach known", and it still holds that title. Flesh greenish white, tender, juicy, and of good quality. Partially free.

***Miller's Late.** Late October-November. Shipping and home orchard. Our latest peach, and one of fine quality. Large yellow freestone.

Red Bird Cling. June. Commercial shipping. An early white flesh clingstone which stands up exceptionally well in shipment. Very attractive and aromatic.

Rio Oso Gem. (Plant Patent Applied for) Late August. Commercial shipping and home orchard. A valuable new yellow flesh freestone, ripening between J. H. Hale and Salway. Fruit large to very large, very attractive in appearance. Flesh firm, rich sweet, and very good flavor. (10c per tree higher.)

Salway. September. Shipping, drying, and home orchard. The standard late freestone. Fruit large, skin greenish yellow with blush. Flesh yellow, good quality.

***Strawberry Free.** Early July. Home orchard. An excellent white freestone for home use. Fruit medium to large; flesh white, reddish at pit; very tender, juicy and rich.

Triumph. Middle June. Shipping. One of the earliest yellow peaches. Medium to large. Skin blushed with dark red. Partially free.

(*) **Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.**

OUR BUDWOOD IS SELECTED FROM SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS

***Yellow St. John.** Late June-July. Shipping and home orchard. An early freestone. Fruit medium to large, roundish, orange yellow. One of the best flavored of all peaches.

PEACHES ON APRICOT ROOT

We offer peaches on apricot root for the benefit of those growers whose soil is infested with nematode. The apricot is highly resistant to nematode injury, and by its use, successful peach orchards can be developed regardless of how badly infested your soil may be.

We offer the following varieties at no increase in price:—

Early Imperial	Lovell
Elberta	Red Bird
J. H. Hale	

DRYING AND CANNING VARIETIES

SIZE	1 to 10	11 to 49	49 to 299	300 or more
4-6'.....	\$.55	\$.45	\$.35	\$.30
3-4'.....	.50	.40	.30	.25
2-3'.....	.40	.30	.25	.20

Gaume. (Cling) Middle August. Commercial canning. One of the very best canning clings. Fruit large; flesh clear yellow to pit; of good texture and flavor; withstands handling well; pit small. Tree vigorous and a good producer.

Halford. (No. 2) (Cling) August. Commercial canning. A new variety rapidly gaining in popularity. Fruit large; flesh clear yellow to pit. An extra heavy producer. Ripens following Gaume.

Hauss. (Cling) Late July-August. Commercial canning. The first to ripen after Tuscan. Fruit clear yellow to pit.

Indian Blood. (Cling) August. Home use. A clingstone with deep red flesh. Popular for pickling and other culinary uses.

Lovell. August. Drying, shipping, canning, and home orchard. One of the leading peaches, and the best all-purpose variety known. Fruit large, almost round; skin yellow. Flesh clear yellow to pit, firm, good quality; pit small and a perfect freestone. An extra heavy producer.

***McKevitt.** (Cling) Late August. Local market and home canning. A white fleshed cling, earlier than White Heath and somewhat larger.

Muir. August. Drying. California's supreme drying peach. Fruit large to very large. Skin yellow, easily peeled. Flesh clear yellow to pit, tender, sweet and mild. A good bearer; resistant to Curl leaf.

Paloro. (Cling) Early August. Commercial canning. One of the most widely planted midsummer clings. Fruit large; flesh clear yellow. Good flavor. Tree productive.

Peak. (Cling) Early August. Commercial canning. A large yellow cling of good quality. Ripens few days after Paloro, and is in favor with canners.

Phillips. (Cling) September. Commercial canning. Fruit of good size, yellow; flesh firm, clear yellow to pit; Tree very productive.

***Runyon's Orange.** (Cling) August. Home canning and local market. The finest flavored yellow canning cling. Flesh yellow, red at pit; rich and sugary.

Seller's Orange. (Cling) August. Home canning and shipping. A popular home orchard variety, and one that ships well. Fruit very large; attractive. Flesh yellow. Very productive.

Sims. (Cling) Late August. Commercial canning. A late midsummer cling very popular with growers on account of its large size and productiveness. Flesh deep yellow to the pit; of fine texture. Very productive.

NECTARINES

Be sure to include some nectarines in your family orchard. The nectarine is a mutation, or bud sport of the peach. This fruit is beautiful in appearance, and has an exquisite flavor all its own. The nectarine tree looks exactly like a peach tree, and it thrives wherever the peach does well.

NECTARINES—On Peach Root

Prices:—Our nectarines are sold at the same prices as our drying and canning peaches. See preceding column.

Boston. Late July. Local market and home orchard. Fruit roundish, medium to large; yellow, with deep red cheek. Flesh yellow; freestone.

***Early Rivers.** June. Our earliest nectarine; ripening two weeks before Gower. It is also one of the best flavored varieties, and we highly recommend it for the home orchard. Fruit medium to large. Flesh white; freestone.

***Gold Mine.** July. Shipping and home orchard. The fruit is freestone, large, attractive and of fine nectarine flavor; flesh white, slightly red at pit becoming very popular as a home canning variety.

Gower. July. Shipping and home orchard. A very popular shipping nectarine. Fruit large; greenish white, overspread with mantle of deep red. Flesh white, red at pit; juicy, firm, and of good quality. Ships well.

Lipplat's Late. Late August. Drying and home orchard. Fruit golden yellow, with red cheek. Flesh orange yellow; firm and sweet.

New White. July. Drying and home orchard. Fruit medium size; skin greenish white without blush. Flesh white, freestone.

Quetta. Early August. Shipping. One of the newer sorts, and an excellent shipper.

***Strawberry Cling.** September. Home orchard. A good sized white flesh cling of exquisite flavor. Unexcelled for home canning.

Tuscan. (Cling) July. Commercial canning, shipping, and home orchard. Fruit of good size and attractive. Flesh yellow, Flavor good. The earliest canning variety.

***White Heath.** (Cling) September. Home canning and local market. Regarded by many as the finest home canning and pickling peach. Fruit large, creamy white, with delicate blush. Flesh white, of fine texture and exquisite flavor. Should be in every home orchard.

JUNE BUDDED TREES

In addition to the regular yearlings, we also offer the following peaches in June buds:

Babcock	Lovell
Gaume Cling	Rio Oso Gem
Halford No. 2 Cling	Sims Cling
Johnson Cling	

Fruit large; very attractive. Flesh white, very firm; clingstone. Becoming very popular.

***Stanwck.** Middle August. Shipping, drying, and home orchard. The leading commercial nectarine. A beautiful large fruit; greenish white, overspread with deep red. Flesh white with red at pit; of very nice flavor. Freestone.

***Victoria.** Late August. Shipping, drying and home orchard. Fruit medium to large; attractive, with deep crimson blush. Flesh white, firm, and of exquisite nectarine flavor. One of the very best in quality, and should be in every home orchard.

HOW TREES ARE GRADED

The grades listed in this book refer to the approximate height of the trees and correspond to the following caliper sizes:

6 to 8'	—11/16 inch and up caliper
4 to 6'	— 1/2 inch and up caliper
3 to 4'	— 3/8 inch and up caliper
2 to 3'	— 1/4 inch and up caliper

QUETTA NECTARINES



SATISFACTION IN NURSERY STOCK BUILDS GOODWILL

Fruit Trees

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY



MOORPARK APRICOTS—Our Most Delicious Variety

A P R I C O T S

The apricot is another of California's distinctive fruits. It is particularly well adapted to our coastal sections, where it develops its largest size and richest flavor. The interior districts have the advantage of producing much earlier ripening fruit. The most highly flavored varieties, such as Moorpark and Hemskirke are a splendid addition to any family orchard.

APRICOTS . . . On Apricot, Peach and Myrobalan Roots.

SIZE	1 to 10	11 to 49	49 to 299 or more	300
4-6'.....	\$.60	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35
3-4'.....	.55	.45	.35	.30
2-3'.....	.45	.35	.30	.25

BLENHEIM AND ROYAL APRICOTS Of Interest to All Apricot Growers

The Blenheim and Royal are the principal apricot varieties in California; but due to the similarity in appearance, there is often much confusion regarding their identity. The Royal is an earlier apricot than the Blenheim. It is also more highly colored, both as regards its skin and flesh, and is a better shipping variety. The Blenheim is somewhat larger and is preferred for canning. Both are used extensively for drying.

We propagate these as separate and distinct varieties; obtaining our Royal budwood from one of the heaviest producing Royal orchards in the famous Winters apricot district in Yolo County. Our Blenheim budwood is obtained from the well known Losse strain of the Santa Clara Valley. Experienced growers are demanding the Losse Blenheim because of its large size, excellent flavor and heavy bearing qualities.

Derby Royal. Early June. Shipping. Similar to Royal, but a week earlier. The color is somewhat lighter than Royal, and the pit clings slightly. Popular in the early Winters district. (On apricot root only.)

***Hemskirke.** Late June. Drying and home orchard. Fruit large, roundish; skin orange with red cheek. Flesh rich and luscious. Bears more regularly than Moorpark, and is one of the best varieties for the home orchard.

***Moorpark.** July. Local market and home orchard. Fruit very large, roundish. Flesh juicy, sweet, rich and highly flavored. The finest of all apricots for eating.

Newcastle Early. Early June. Shipping. The earliest apricot. Fruit small, fair in flavor. Of value on account of its extreme earliness.

***Routiers Peach.** Middle June. Drying and home orchard. A large, very handsome sort. Flesh juicy and rich; of very good flavor. An excellent home orchard variety for the interior valleys. (On apricot root only.)

***Smyrna.** June. A new offering this year. This variety was introduced to California from Smyrna by the late George C. Roeding, Sr. in 1901. The fruit is large, very light in color, and delicious in flavor. We highly recommend it for the home orchard.

Tilton. July. Shipping and drying. One of the largest apricots grown extensively in the San Joaquin Valley. Skin yellowish orange; colors before it ripens. Flesh pale yellow, firm; fair in quality. Not adapted to coastal districts.

(*) **Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.**

PRUNES

The prune has for years been one of our most stable fruit crops. Except for a limited quantity grown in the Northwest, California produces all the dried prunes grown in the United States. The prune thrives to perfection in our coastal valleys, and also does well in many parts of the interior. Our prune budwood is selected from the best orchards of the Santa Clara Valley.

PRUNES . . . On Peach, Almond, and Myrobalan Roots

SIZE	1 to 10	11 to 49	49 to 299 or more	300
4-6'.....	\$.65	\$.55	\$.45	\$.40
3-4'.....	.60	.50	.40	.35
2-3'.....	.50	.40	.35	.30

***Burton.** August-September. Drying, fresh shipment and home orchard. Excellent in quality either as a dried product or for eating fresh. Fruit very large, dark blue; The dried Burton is unequaled for fancy packing. Must be cross pollinated. (On Myrobalan and Almond roots.)

Coates 1418 (XX French, Cox, Date, Saratoga) Originated as a bud sport of the French prune. It is considerably larger than that variety, and is popular wherever a large prune is desired. Its quality is good, and it bears well in most districts. Self-fertile.

***French Improved.** August-September. Drying. By far the leading prune in California, and unexcelled in quality. Fruit medium size, dark blue; skin tender; flesh of fine texture, rich and sugary. Tree vigorous and very productive. Very similar to the old French (Petite d'Agen), but runs to larger sizes.

***Imperial Epineuse.** (Imperial) August-September. Drying, shipping and home orchard. One of the largest prunes, and the fruit sells at a substantial premium over smaller varieties. Fruit of excellent quality either fresh or dried. Must be cross pollinated. (On Myrobalan and Peach roots.)

Robe de Sergeant. August-September. Fruit of medium size, oval, very dark purple. Flesh greenish yellow with rich pleasant flavor. Requires cross pollination. Popular in interior valleys. (On Myrobalan root only.)

Standard. August. Drying and Shipping. Fruit large, dark purple; flesh amber, fine grained, juicy and sweet. Freestone. Requires cross pollination. (On Myrobalan root only.)

Sugar. Early August. Drying and fresh shipping. The earliest prune. Fruit large, oval, dark purple. Flesh sweet, and of medium quality. Popular in interior valleys where it bears enormous crops. A good pollinizer. (On Myrobalan and Almond roots.)

Italian Prune. This is the leading commercial prune of the Pacific Northwest. The fruit is of good size, dark blue, and tart in flavor. Popular for the home orchard in California. (On Myrobalan root only.)

PLUMS

We offer to the grower of plums a wide assortment of varieties, including all those now in commercial demand. Following our policy of obtaining our budwood from the best commercial fruit districts, we select our plum budwood from the famous orchards of Placer County.

PLUMS . . . On Peach and Myrobalan Roots

	1	11	49	300
SIZE	to 10	to 49	to 299 or more	
4-6'.....	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30	\$.25
3-4'.....	.45	.35	.25	.20
2-3'.....	.35	.25	.20	.15

Apex. Early June. Shipping and local market. One of the earliest plums. Medium size; light crimson; good flavor.

***Beauty.** Early June. Shipping and home orchard. The earliest important commercial variety. Fruit medium size, heart shaped, and a beautiful crimson; flavor good; ships well.

***Bavay Green Gage.** July. A round, medium sized plum, sweet and of excellent flavor. Fine for eating fresh and canning.

Becky Smith. August. Shipping. Fruit medium to large; roundish; yellowish red; freestone. Has excellent shipping qualities. Hangs well on tree without becoming over-ripe. Gaining in popularity.

Burbank. Late June. Shipping and home orchard. Ripens after Climax, and just before Santa Rosa. Tree bears early; must be cross pollinated.

***Climax.** Middle June. Shipping and home orchard. Fruit large, heart shaped, cherry red; very attractive. Flesh juicy, sprightly, and delicious. Should be in every home orchard.

***Damson.** August-September. Local market and home orchard. A tart plum, popular for culinary uses. Fruit small, dark purple.

Duarte. Late July. Shipping. A blood red plum of late introduction, and becoming very popular for shipping. Fruit large; flesh firm, deep red, and good quality. (On peach root only.)

***Formosa.** Middle June. Shipping and home orchard. One of the best early Japanese plums. Fruit large, becoming cherry red as it ripens. Flesh sweet and of a delicious apricot flavor. Requires pollination.

Gaviota. July. Shipping. Deep red when fully ripe. Good quality. Can be harvested over a long period and ships well. Requires cross pollination.

Giant. August. Shipping. Fruit large and slightly necked. Light purplish red. Ships well; fair in quality. The best pollinizer for President.

***Hungarian.** (Pond) August. Shipping. Large dark purplish red; slightly necked; very attractive. Quality good.



HUNGARIAN
A beautiful large, dark purple plum

***Kelsey's Japan.** Late July-August. Shipping and home orchard. An excellent late Japanese variety. Ships well, and can be picked over a long period. Very good quality. Cross-pollination recommended.

***Leib's Blood Red.** Early July. An excellent blood plum recently introduced. Fruit large, and a beautiful red. Flesh a deep blood red, of fine texture, and delicious flavor. Firm enough to ship well. Pit small; freestone. (On peach root only.)

Monk. August. A new variety which we recommend for trial in commercial shipping districts. The fruit is almost round, of good size, purplish red in color. The flesh is yellowish and very firm. It should be an excellent shipper. It ripens later than most of the Japanese varieties. (On peach root only.)

President. September. Shipping and home orchard. The best late plum. Large, dark purple; very attractive. An excellent shipper. Tree productive. A money maker.

Santa Rosa. Late June. Shipping and home orchard. One of the leading shipping plums. Fruit of good size, purplish red, and very attractive. Flesh reddish in color, juicy and delicious. Tree upright and productive.

***Satsuma.** Late July-August. Local market and home orchard. Fruit large and almost round. Skin dark red; flesh blood red, firm, juicy, and of fine flavor.

Simon. (Prunus Simoni) June. Shipping and home orchard. Fruit medium size, roundish, flattened; brick red with small yellow spots. Very early.

Tragedy. June. Shipping and home orchard. The best early European variety, and a leading shipping plum. Fruit medium to large; dark purple; flesh sweet, of fine dessert quality.

***Wickson.** July. Shipping and home orchard. One of the most important shipping plums. Very large; skin greenish straw, becoming bright crimson when fully ripe. Flesh tender, juicy, of fine quality. Ships well. Tree requires cross pollination.

Yellow Egg. August. Commercial canning and home orchard. Fruit large, oval, and of a golden yellow color. Flesh firm, juicy, and rather acid, becoming sweet when fully ripe.

PLUMS ON APRICOT ROOT

Many varieties of plums make a good union with nematode resistant apricot root, and we offer the following varieties on this root for growers whose soil is infested with nematode.

Beauty	Kelsey Japan
Becky Smith	Santa Rosa

Guarantee:—The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name; nevertheless it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove otherwise, we shall be liable only for the sum paid us for such stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable in any greater amount.

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

THREE VARIETIES ON ONE TREE

This year, with a number of our most popular fruits, we are offering three varieties already grafted on one tree. These trees are fine for small families who use only a moderate quantity of any one variety. They are also valuable for those whose space is limited, but who want to grow enough different kinds of fruit in their gardens to provide a long picking season. Thus if one wants three kinds of peaches ripening over a period of several months, but has space for only one tree, our multiple budded trees will solve your problem perfectly. The following list comprises only choice home orchard varieties.

Price \$1.25 Each

PEACHES Budded on one tree: Hales Early, Elberta, Late Crawford.
NECTARINES Budded on one tree: Gower, Stanwick, Victoria.
APRICOTS Budded on one tree: Blenheim, Hemskirke, Moorpark.
PLUMS Budded on one tree: Climax, Leib's Blood Red, Kelsey.
CHERRIES Budded on one tree: Black Tartarian, Bing, Lambert.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Fruit Trees

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY



A block of our walnut trees on Leib's Three-Blood Royal Root

FILBERTS

Filberts are improved varieties of the old hazelnut which grows wild up and down the Pacific Coast. Filberts are coming to be extensively grown in Oregon, and experience is proving them to be well adapted to many sections in northern California and along the coast. They are immune to frost in this state, and growers in frosty locations often find this nut ideally suited to their conditions. The trees bear at an early age, and often produce more than a ton to the acre at full bearing. There has always been a good commercial demand for filberts produced in this country. Cross pollination is one of the most important problems in connection with filbert culture, and more than one variety must be planted.

Price Each 1 to 10
3 to 4 ft. grade.....\$1.00
Write for prices on larger quantities.

Barcelona. By far the best variety, and 80% of all plantings should consist of Barcelona. Nut medium to large, rich brown in color. Shell medium thick; kernel sweet and excellent. One of the heaviest producers.

Daviana. A very light producer, but an excellent pollinizer for Barcelona and Du Chilly. Tree an upright grower.

Du Chilly. A large nut with medium thick shell, and excellent quality. A good pollinizer for Barcelona, and of medium production. Second only to Barcelona in desirability.

White Avellane. A light producer which is grown for its pollinizing value. The tree is low growing.

NUT TREES

ALMONDS

In the United States, California enjoys a practical monopoly on commercial almond production. There are no signs of overproduction of this crop, as we produce less than one-half of the almonds consumed each year in this country. The balance are imported from Spain and Italy. Almonds are best adapted to our warm interior sections, and have proven an excellent investment in proper locations. They will stand more drought than most other tree crops: being grown without irrigation in many districts. Growers are finding however that they are amply repaid by irrigation obtaining larger crops of better quality. All varieties of almonds are self-sterile, and two varieties must be planted to obtain cross-pollination.

ALMONDS . . . On Peach and Almond roots

SIZE	1 to 10	11 to 49	49 to 299	300 or more
4-6'.....	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30	\$.25
3-4'.....	.45	.35	.25	.20
2-3'.....	.35	.25	.20	.15

***Drakes Seedling.** Nut medium to large; shell medium soft. Kernel plump and of very good quality. Productive. One of the best pollinizers for other varieties.

I. X. L. Nut large, bright, and shapely; a most attractive variety. Soft shell; kernel sweet and of good quality. Tree a strong grower, but inclined to shy bearing.

Ne Plus Ultra. A large, elongated nut

with soft shell. Kernel of good size, sweet, and of fairly good quality. A heavy producer

***Nonparell.** The leading variety, and all plantings should consist of a large percentage of this kind. Nut medium size; shell very thin, "papershell". Kernel long, plump, sweet and of the best quality. Tree vigorous, and a good cropper. The highest priced variety in the market.

Peerless. A large shapely nut; smooth, bright, and very handsome. Shell hard. A favorite in the Sacramento Valley, where it produces regular and heavy crops.

Texas Prolific. A small to medium nut. Shell hard; kernel plump and sweet. A favorite for commercial cracking. The tree is a heavy producer, and it is the most popular sort for pollinizing other varieties.

WALNUTS

This year we are offering all varieties of walnuts on Leib's three-blood Royal root, as well as on the regular Northern California Black. Trees on Leib's three-blood Royal root are more rapid and vigorous growers, and there is evidence to indicate that they are less subject to sunburn. We take a great deal of pride in our walnut trees. They are large, straight trees, free from sunburn, and budded about ten inches from the ground, so the English trunk does not come in contact with the soil. We believe we are giving extra value in walnuts, and prospective purchasers are urged to see our stock before purchasing. Prices this year are lower than in many seasons.

WALNUTS . . . On Leib's Royal and Northern California Black Roots.

SIZE	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
8-10'.....	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$.80
6-8'.....	1.25	1.00	.75	.60
4-6'.....	1.00	.75	.65	.50

We can also supply Northern California Black seedlings at the same price as almond trees.

***Eureka.** Nut large, oblong and of good appearance. Shell medium thick, very well sealed; withstands handling well. Kernel of good quality. The tree attains large size, and is a good cropper. A late bloomer.

***Mayette.** Nuts large, roundish, broad at base. Shell thin kernel full, sweet and rich. A regular, heavy bearer. Blooms earlier than Franquette, but later than Payne's seedling. Very popular in Santa Clara Co.

Franquette. The leading variety of northern and central California. Nut large, elongated and tapering. Kernel of excellent quality. The tree attains great size, is highly resistant to Walnut Blight, and is a good cropper. A very late bloomer. We recommend Frostfighter as a pollinizer.

Payne's Seedling. A nut fully as large as Franquette, with a medium thin shell, and a kernel of excellent quality. Tree of medium size; bears at a very early age, and is exceedingly productive. Does particularly well in San Joaquin County.

LIEB'S FROSTFIGHTER WALNUT The Key to Better Walnut Orchards

This valuable new understock is a three-blood Royal hybrid, developed after many years of experimenting, and far superior to the commonly used Northern California Black. It is an exceedingly rapid and

OUR WALNUT BUDWOOD IS FROM ORCHARDS OF RECORD PRODUCTION

vigorous grower, a late bloomer, has perfect affinity for commercial varieties, and is ideally suited as an understock upon which to bud or graft the English varieties. By planting Leib's Frostfighter trees, and later topworking, a very rapid growing and uniform orchard is obtained; which is less subject to sunburn, and comes into profitable bearing at an earlier age.

The accompanying photograph provides a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by planting Frostfighters. The Anderson Orchard Company of Linden, one of the leading walnut growers of the state, planted 20 acres of Frostfighters in March 1930. In August, 1931, they topworked the trees, to the Mayette and Payne varieties. When the photograph was taken the orchard was only 4½ years old, and the scions only three years old. Note the extraordinary growth of the trees, and the uniformity of the orchard.

The Frostfighter as a Pollinizer

In former years, horticulturalists considered all English walnuts to be self-fruitful, without the benefit of other varieties for pollination. Recently, however, it has been shown, particularly by Mr. Milo Wood of the United States Department of Agriculture, that some varieties, especially the Franquette, does not always shed its pollen when the flowers are in a receptive stage for fertilization. Thus when the Franquette fails to bear good crops is often due to lack of pollination. The Franquette is a late bloomer, and most other varieties will not satisfactorily pollinize it. The Frostfighter blooms late, and has proven itself to be an efficient pollinizer for Franquette. As a result of this discovery, many growers are now planting a few Frostfighters among their Franquettes to increase production.

Leib's Frostfighter is valuable as an understock only, and is not to be grown for its fruit. We do not recommend it to those wanting only one or two trees for the home orchard, on account of the expense of budding or grafting single trees. It makes a beautiful and quick growing shade tree however, and we do recommend it for this purpose. The price of Leib's Frostfighter walnut trees this year is the same as for the Commercial varieties.

QUANTITY ORDER

In ordering fruit and nut trees, the total number of trees purchased determines which quantity rate applies. Thus, if one orders five apple trees, five peaches, and one walnut tree, the "11 to 49" rate would be given on all varieties. This grouping of varieties does not include a combination of citrus and deciduous trees, however. The quantity rate on citrus trees applies only to combinations of the different varieties of citrus and avocado trees. Likewise, grape vines are considered separately; and also berry plants.



YOUNG WALNUT ORCHARD ON LEIB'S FROSTFIGHTER
Property of Anderson Orchard Co., Linden. Frostfighter trees planted March, 1930. Topworked to Mayette and Payne Seedling August, 1931. Photograph taken October, 1934.

CHESTNUTS

During recent years, many California growers have become interested in commercial chestnut culture. The trees bear heavily in this state, and our coastal valleys and that section of the San Joaquin Valley opposite the San Francisco Bay region are well adapted to their culture. The trees bloom late, and are never injured by frost.

Chestnuts, with their dark green foliage, and spreading habit, are also fine for specimen and avenue trees. Always plant two or more varieties for pollination.

Budded Chestnuts

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	\$1.75	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft. grade.....	1.50	1.25

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Marron de Combale. Of French origin, and far superior to the seedlings. Nuts large, sweet, and well flavored. A rapid grower, and comes into bearing early. Does well over a wide range, but is especially adapted to coastal sections.

Note:—We can also supply Boone, Large American Sweet, and Rochester at the same price.

Chestnut Seedlings

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	\$.65	\$.50
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	.50	.45

Italian or Spanish. Nuts are of medium size and hull readily; quality good. Valuable for pollinizing. The tree is a strong grower; highly ornamental, and well suited to road-side planting.

PECANS

Pecans are well adapted to the warmer sections of California. They require a deep rich soil, with ample moisture and good drainage. The large, thin-shelled budded varieties which are now propagated exclusively, are far superior to the seedlings of a few years ago.

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	\$1.75	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	1.50	1.25

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Burkett. Nut large, almost round, thin shelled; kernel well filled and of good flavor. The tree is vigorous and a heavy cropper in California. Plant Halbert or Success with it as a pollinizer.

***Halbert.** Nuts rather small, almost round, and thin shelled. Kernel of delicate flavor and excellent quality. A heavy producer and bears when very young. An excellent pollinizer for other varieties. Self-fruitful.

***Success.** The most widely planted variety in California. Nut large and oblong. Shell medium thin, parting freely from the kernel, which is plump and of fine quality. Tree vigorous and a sure cropper. One of the best for the home orchard. Self-fruitful.

(*) **Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.**

PLANT A FAMILY ORCHARD

The well selected Family Orchard is a never-ending source of pleasure. It provides an abundant supply of fresh tree-ripened fruit for your table; rich shade through the hot days of summer, and gorgeous bloom in spring.

INVESTIGATE THE POSSIBILITIES OF CHESTNUT AND FILBERT CULTURE



G R A P E S

California is known the world over for its choice table, raisin and wine grapes. The eastern states produce other types of grapes, but only in California does the European grape, which is the finest of all thrive to perfection. Along the coast, we recommend the American varieties, as these ripen better in cool districts. If the European varieties are planted in coastal sections, one should choose the earliest ripening sorts.

Grapevines are easily grown, and take up but little room. They are ideal for covering arbors and fences, and their luscious fruit provides so much pleasure for the family that every home should have a few vines.

Grape Rootings

	1	11	50	300
SIZE	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
No. 1 grade	\$.15	\$.08	\$.05	\$.03
Light No. 1	.10	.05	.03	.02

TABLE AND RAISIN VARIETIES

***Black Hamburg.** August-September. An excellent all-round table grape. The berries are slightly elongated, sweet and crisp.

***Black Monukka.** A black seedless grape which we highly recommend. Berries medium in size, elongated; skin tender, with flesh crisp, sweet, and excellent in flavor. A rather early variety. Makes a beautiful large black raisin.

Cornichon. October. Commercial shipping. A handsome grape, with large, elongated berries, dark purple in color. The berries are borne in large loose clusters, and ship and keep exceptionally well.

Emperor. October. An excellent late shipping and table grape. Berries oval, dark red, good flavor. An excellent keeper, and well adapted to sawdust packing.

Flame Tokay. September. Our most beautiful red grape. Berries large, oblong; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sweet. One of California's leading shipping grapes.

***Malaga.** September. The State's leading white shipping and table grape. Berry of good size, oval; borne on loose, large clusters. Flesh crisp, sweet.

Maraville de Malaga. (Red Malaga) An excellent early red variety which reaches the market before Flame Tokay and commands good prices. Berries a beautiful sparkling red. Flesh very firm, crisp.

***Muscat.** September. California's popular raisin and table grape. Berries large, pale amber, sweet, and delicious. Many people consider this the finest of all eating grapes.

***Oilvette Blanche.** September-October. An excellent shipping and table grape. Berries elongated, light amber in color. Flesh firm, crisp, with pleasant sprightly flavor. Vine easy to grow and produces well.

***Ribler.** August-September. The largest and handsomest shipping and table grape. Berries extra large, round, blue-black. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and of excellent flavor.

***Rose of Peru.** (Black Prince) September. An excellent variety for the home vineyard. Berry round, reddish black and attractive; sweet and of good quality. Popular for arbors.

***Thompson Seedless.** (Sultanina) August-September. California's all popular shipping table, and raisin grape, so well known that it requires no description. The vines are vigorous, well suited for arbors.

WINE VARIETIES

Alicante Bouschet. September. (Black) A leading variety, valued for its red colored juice. Berry medium large, round, black, with thick skin.

Black Malvoise. August. An early dual purpose grape, valuable for its juice, and also as a table grape. Berries medium large, oval, sweet and of good flavor.

Carignane. September. (Black) A popular and excellent wine variety. Berries medium size, round, blue-black in color; skin tough; flesh juicy and sweet. Adapted to a wide range of soil and climate.

Fehér Szagoes. August-September. (White) Grown chiefly in the San Joaquin Valley. The berries are elongated, with a tender skin; sweet and neutral in flavor.

Franken Riesling. September. (White) One of the best white wine grapes. Grown both in Coastal valleys and in the warmer regions. The berries are small, round, with juice having a fine aromatic flavor.

Grenache. September. (Black) A strong growing, productive variety adapted to hot dry regions. Berries small to medium, juicy. A good wine variety.

Golden Chasselas. (White) A very vigorous and heavy bearing variety, producing an excellent wine of the Sherry type. Does well in the interior and in the coastal valleys.

Pedro Ximenes. (Pedro Zumbon) (White) A wine grape especially suited to the interior valleys of California. This variety produces the famous wines of Malaga.

Sauvignon Vert. (Colombar) (White) A wine variety of high reputation. The berries are round, juicy, golden in color, and of fine aromatic flavor. Especially adapted to coastal valleys.

THE AMERICAN GRAPES ARE FINE FOR COASTAL SECTIONS



Drying Thompson Seedless Raisins
A Fresno County Scene in September

Semillon. (White) A remarkable white grape used as the basis for the finest Sauternes. Especially adapted to the coastal valleys. Berries juicy, with a pronounced and distinctive flavor.

Zinfandel. (Black) August-September. The leading wine grape of California. Berries medium size, round, borne in compact clusters. Flesh juicy and high in sugar. Vine a medium grower and heavy bearer.

RESISTANT ROOTINGS

Rupestris St. George. The leading Phylloxera resistant rootstock. Price \$35 per 1,000.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Price Each 1 to 10 11 to 49
No. 1 grade.....\$.20 \$.15
Write for prices on larger quantities.

Catawba. August. Berries medium large, round, coppery red; vinous and rich in flavor; bunches large and loose.

Concord. August-September. The best juice and jelly grape. Berries round and firm on medium sized clusters; skin blue-black. Flesh with decided musky tang.

Isabella. August. Market and table variety. Berries oval, blue-black, sweet and rich with musky flavor. Vine excellent for arbors.

Niagara. August. The best white American variety. Berries large, pale amber; flesh tender and of good quality.

Pierce. (Isabella Regia, California Concord) September. A very large blue-black grape, showy and aromatic. When fully ripe the flesh is juicy, sweet, and slightly musky.

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

F I G S

Figs are used for commercial drying, canning and preserving, and fresh shipment as well as being one of our popular home orchard fruits. While some varieties, such as the Calimyrna, are restricted in their adaptability chiefly to the warm interior, other varieties such as the Mission thrive almost from one end of the state to the other. Mature fig trees will stand a temperature of 18 degrees Fahrenheit without being injured, but young trees must be wrapped during the winter to prevent freezing.

SIZE	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
4-6'.....	\$.55	\$.45	\$.35	\$.30
3-4'.....	.50	.40	.30	.25
2-3'.....	.40	.30	.25	.20

Calimyrna. (Smyrna) The genuine Smyrna fig of Commerce. Unexcelled in quality and flavor for eating fresh or drying. Fruit large; skin lemon yellow when ripe. Pulp amber in color, sweet, rich, and delicious. One of the finest of all fruits. This variety must be caprifigged or pollinated, by use of the fig wasp which dwells in the Caprifig, or male fig. Recommended only for warmer sections.

***Duro Black.** (Brown Turkey) August-September. A large black fig of good quality which does well in the cool coast sections.

***Kadota.** (Dotatto) August-September. The popular canning and preserving fig of California. Fruit medium size, light green in color. Pulp sweet as honey and of good flavor. Practically seedless.

***Mission.** (California Black) Introduced by the Mission Fathers. The oldest and best all-purpose fig. A large spreading tree and certain bearer. Fruit medium to large; dark purple to black in color; excellent in quality.

White Adriatic. August. Drying. The leading drying fig of the San Joaquin Valley. Fruit medium to large; white; pulp reddish and of good quality. A heavy producer.

CAPRIFIGS (Non-edible)

These are the male figs which furnish the pollen by which the Calimyrna fig is fertilized through the aid of the fig wasp, *Blastophaga psenes*, that lives and breeds in the capri fig. Without capri figs the Smyrna figs will not bear.

VARIETIES:—Roeding's No. 1, No. 3 and Stanford.

PERSIMMONS

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	\$1.25	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	1.00	.90

Write for prices on larger quantities.

***Fuyu.** November-December. A new variety which promises to become a leading commercial sort. Fruit medium to large,

round-flattened; skin a deep tomato red and very attractive. The flesh is rich, and of good quality and flavor. Unlike other persimmons, it is never astringent, even when very firm. Tree productive.

***Hachiya.** November-December. The leading commercial variety. Fruit very large, conical in form; skin a deep reddish orange. Flesh orange in color, melting, sweet and rich; usually seedless; flavor excellent. A heavy producer.

QUINCES

The quince is thoroughly at home in all coastal sections, and is also well adapted to the interior. Its fruit attains a high degree of excellence in California, and its popularity for preserves and jelly is well known. The trees are easily grown and are tremendous bearers.

QUINCES . . . Budded on quince root

SIZE	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
4-6'.....	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30	\$.25
3-4'.....	.45	.35	.25	.20
2-3'.....	.35	.25	.20	.15

Apple or Orange. August. The most popular variety. Fruit of good size; apple shaped; a fine orange yellow when ripe. Flesh fine grained; best quality. Productive.

Pineapple. September. Large, smooth, globular in shape; of high quality with unsurpassed pineapple flavor. Very popular as a commercial shipper.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST QUINCE

***Smyrna.** Introduced from Smyrna by the late George C. Roeding, Sr. The fruit is very large; round-oblong. The skin is an attractive lemon yellow. The flesh is tender, of fine flavor, and highly perfumed. Commands a premium in all markets where it is known.



SMYRNA QUINCE

USE PERSIMMONS FOR DECORATIONS



Profits are being reaped from strawberries while the prune trees are coming into bearing.

THE SMALL FRUITS

We offer hardy, northern grown berry plants, and can supply all commercial and home garden varieties. Berries leaf out earlier in the spring than fruit trees, and should be planted if possible during January or February. (All berry and vegetable plants post paid within the fourth zone when shipped by Parcels Post.)

Blackberries, Dewberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Loganberries Youngberries

	1	11	50
	to 10	to 49	to 499
Price Each	\$.15	\$.12½	\$.10

Write for prices on 500 or more plants.

BLACKBERRIES

Cory Thornless. An excellent berry for the home garden, as the smooth canes make the variety easy to handle and harvest. The fruit is very large, handsome, and sweet; midseason. The vine is very vigorous, and productive in most districts.

Himalaya. One of the heaviest producing berries. Fruit roundish in form, medium size, and juicy. Berries ripen continuously from June until fall. Very vigorous grower, and long lived.

THE NEW KOSMO BLACKBERRY

This wonderful new variety is one of the finest of all blackberries in flavor and in bearing qualities. Originated in Oregon, and appears to thrive up and down the Pacific Coast.

Price—1 to 10, 25c; 11 to 49, 20c.

Mammoth. A rampant grower of trailing habit; productive. Fruit very large, a handsome jet black; sweet; very early. An excellent variety; thriving in the warmer districts and in cooler sections.

YOUNGBERRY

Youngberry. Of comparative recent introduction, but has been gaining in demand and popularity so fast it is now one of our most important berries. One of the finest of all berries. Fruit very large, dark red to black, juicy, sweet, and of excellent quality. Has fewer seeds than the blackberry. Bears enormous crops.

LOGANBERRY

Loganberry. Thrives in nearly all berry sections in California. The fruit is large, dark red; subacid in flavor. Ships well. Highly prized for canning, jams and jellies.

DEWBERRY

Lucertia. The best general purpose dewberry. Berries large, black in color, sweet and delicious. A prolific bearer; ships well.

CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Do well in the coastal regions, and on the higher mountain plateaus. They sunburn easily, and are not suited to the warm interior.

Cherry Currant. The leading variety in the S.F. bay region. Fruit is of good size, and bright red in color. Quite productive.

Champion Gooseberry. Berries medium in size, and of good quality. The leading commercial variety in California. Free from mildew.

RASPBERRIES

	1	11	50
	to 10	to 49	to 499
Price Each	\$.10	\$.08	\$.05

Write for prices on 500 or more plants.

Cuthbert. Our best home garden variety, and also an important commercial sort, especially in southern California. The fruit is large, a deep red in color, and of excellent quality. Midseason.

Cumberland Black Cap. The best black raspberry for Central and northern California. Fruit of good size and quality; plant vigorous.

Ranaree. (St. Regis) The best commercial raspberry for central California. The berries are bright red, medium in size, and firm. Has a very long ripening season and ships remarkably well.

STRAWBERRIES

Price

1 to 49 Plants	\$.03 Each
50 to 499 . . . . .	.02 Each
500 to 999 (Banner)	\$10.00 per M.
500 to 999 (Progressive)	\$12.50 per M.

Write for prices on 1,000 or more plants.

Banner. Our leading variety for both commercial planting and the home garden. The berry is a deep red; large, sweet and with fine flavor. The fruit is firm, and ships well. Bears heavily and the plants are long lived.

Progressive Everbearing. The best so-called everbearing strawberry. Bears heavily and over a long period. The fruit is medium in size, a deep red color, with good flavor. A good home garden sort.

ASPARAGUS

	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 or
	Plants	Plants	More
Price Each	\$.03	\$.02½	\$.02

Palmetto. A variety quite resistant to rust, and adapted to nearly all sections. Very early, and a heavy yielder.

Washington. A new variety which has gained wide popularity among growers. Large vigorous shoots; rust resistant.

ARTICHOKES AND RHUBARB

	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 or
	Plants	Plants	More
Price	\$.15	\$.12½	\$.10

ARTICHOKE

Globe Artichoke. Buds of large size with thin fleshy scales. Buds should be cut as soon as ready in order to obtain a succession of crops.

RHUBARB

Giant Winter. A vigorous grower, producing large stalks during the entire winter.

The Kosmo is large, jet-black, and delicious.



CITRUS AND SUBTROPICAL FRUITS

In northern California, citrus fruits are produced commercially only in the warmer districts. But a few trees in sheltered locations, or near the house, can be successfully grown in many sections. Citrus fruits produce heavily, and serve as beautiful ornamental plants, as well. Careful bud selection is practiced in the propagation of our trees, and growers find them to be of the best quality. Citrus and avocados are balled, and can be planted anytime during the spring or early summer. Shipping weight, fifty to sixty pounds each.

Grading Citrus Trees. Citrus trees are graded by caliper, the diameter being taken three inches above where the tree is budded.

CITRUS FRUITS

	50	
Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49 to 299
5/8" to 3/4" Caliper	\$.200	\$1.75 \$1.25
Write for prices on 300 or more.		

Washington Navel Orange. November to April. The well known Navel, popular in all markets throughout the country. Unexcelled in quality. Seedless.

Valencia Late Orange. April to September. The summer orange of California, which begins to ripen at the close of the Navel season. The fruit is medium to large, of good quality with abundant juice. A regular and heavy producer.

Eureka Lemon. The leading lemon for both commercial and home planting. Fruit of medium size and highest quality; abundant juice and few seeds. Bears heavy crops throughout the year.

Lisbon Lemon. December to May. Fruit of medium size, high in quality, with few seeds. Somewhat harder than Eureka lemon. Popular in interior sections of California.

Marsh Seedless Pomelo (Grapefruit) Ripens February to September. The finest grapefruit; grown almost to the exclusion of other varieties. Fruit large, practically seedless, with abundant juice.

CITRUS . . . Rare and Dwarf Varieties

Price:—\$2.50 Each

Kumquat. The smallest and hardiest citrus fruit; bears small olive shaped fruits in great profusion; prized for marmalade and candied fruits. The tree is dwarf and attractive.

Dancy Tangerine. February to May. The leading variety of the mandarins. Skin thin, a deep orange red, and separates readily from the flesh which is sweet and rich.

Bearss Seedless Lime. The largest and finest lime; fruit resembling a small lemon; seedless, very juicy, and with fine lime flavor. Rather tender and subject to killing frost.

Satsuma Orange. November to April. This is especially recommended for home planting in northern California, as it

will stand more frost than almost any other citrus fruit. The fruit is large, flattened, deep orange in color. The flesh is sweet, rich and of very good quality.

Meyer Lemon. (Chinese Dwarf Lemon) A dwarf, bush like variety, considerably hardier than the other lemons. Fruit small, nearly round, orange yellow in color. The juice is orange color, acid, and of excellent quality. Makes a beautiful tub plant for porch or patio. Bears when very young.

Ponderosa Lemon. A dwarf tree, quite hardy, which produces very large fruit and juice of good quality. Grown chiefly for its ornamental value. A novelty fruit for home planting.

AVOCADOS

This 'sub-tropical, pear shaped fruit, "The king of salad fruits", has attained very important commercial standing in southern California. In northern California the tree can often be safely planted near the house, or in sheltered locations. We handle the hardiest varieties.

	6 or	
	1 to 5	More
Price Each	\$.275	\$2.50

Duke. September-October. A thin-skinned oval green variety of the best quality. Excellent for the home orchard. It stands both heat and cold as well as almost any other variety.

Fuerte. November-April. By far the leading variety in California, due to its high quality, attractive appearance, hardiness, and all round desirability. Fruit elongated and pear-shaped, with smooth, green, leathery skin.

Puebla. November-February. Fruit of good size, oval; skin smooth, purple; flesh very rich. A heavy bearer.

The Washington Navel, known the world over, is California's most famous fruit



OLIVES

The olive grows in nearly all sections, but likes best the warmer parts of the state where it has attained distinctive commercial rank. Of all fruits, it is the most tolerant of alkali soils. Olives make attractive avenue and border trees, and home pickled green or ripe olives are a delightful delicacy, and excellent food.

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
1/2 to 3/4 in. caliper		
(Bare root)	\$.100	\$.85
In 6 in. pots, 3 to 4' grade	1.00	.85

Write for prices on larger quantities.

***Manzanillo.** October. One of the best pickling olives. It is larger than the Mission, and ripens earlier; thus escaping frosts. The fruit is rather tender and should be handled carefully, but the pickled fruit is unsurpassed in quality. Productive.

Sevillano. The Queen olive of commerce. One of the largest varieties, and make a most attractive pickled fruit. Bears well in favored locations.

POMEGRANATES

	1	11	49	300
SIZE	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
4-6'	\$.55	\$.45	\$.35	\$.30
3-4'	.50	.40	.30	.25
2-3'	.40	.30	.25	.20

Wonderful. This is the leading variety, and the only one which has attained commercial rank. The fruit is larger, deeper in color, and ships better than any other variety. Pomegranates are fine for decorative purposes in the late fall, and their juice makes a delightful and invigorating drink. The plant is also one of our most ornamental deciduous fruit trees. It is a tree-like shrub, with attractive foliage, bright scarlet flowers, and extremely large crimson fruit.

WONDERFUL POMEGRANATE



ORANGE TREES COMBINE BEAUTY AND UTILITY

Sprays, Fungicides and Fertilizers

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Antrol. A safe, efficient poison syrup that will rid your home and garden of ants. No danger to pets and children, but will exterminate entire colonies of ants. Set of 4 containers and 4 ozs. of syrup, 95c; additional syrup, 75c per pint.

"Black Leaf 40". A concentrated nicotine solution for aphids and thrip. 1 oz. bottle, 55c.

Red Arrow. A very effective, non-poisonous insecticide for control of aphids, thrips and many other insects. 1 oz. bottle, 55c.

Snarol. A ready-prepared bait to be broadcast about plants and shrubs. Will rid your garden of cutworms, snails, slugs, etc. 1½ lb. package, 25c; 4 lb. package, 65c; 15 lb. bag, \$2.25.

Sow Bug Control. When used according to directions this dry powder is very effective in ridding the garden of sow bugs. 1 lb., 40c.

Vaporite. A non-poisonous insecticide which kills cutworms, wire worms and other insects in the soil. 1 lb. will cover about 75 square feet. 1 lb. to 9 lb. lots at 25c per lb. (Write for prices on larger quantities.)

Ortho Garden Bordo. This is the regular Bordeaux mixture used by orchardists. A standard spray for scab, rust, leafcurl, etc., on peaches, apples, roses, etc. 1 lb. 25c.

Ortho Garden Lead Arsenate. A true Basic Lead Arsenate. Used as a spray or dust to poison leaf-eating and fruit-eating insects such as caterpillars, beetles, etc. 1 lb., 50c.

Ortho Garden Tendust. Contains the equivalent of 10 per cent "Black Leaf 40". Excellent for killing aphids and thrips. It will also repel rose beetles, squash bugs, etc. Does not injure appearance of flowers. 1 lb., container, 50c.

Ortho Garden Sulphur. A wettable sulphur of exceptional fineness suitable for use as a dust or liquid spray. Used to control mildew, rust, scab and brown rot. 2 lb. pkg., 25c.

Ortho Garden Volck. As nearly complete a garden spray as can be put in one package. It controls scale, aphids, thrips, leaf hopper, red spider, mealy bug, etc., and helps to control mildew and rust. 3½ oz. bottle, 35c; 1 pint \$1.00.

Ortho Nursery Volck. Highest quality oil spray for use on foliage to control scale, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Not to be confused with Garden Volck which contains soap and nicotine and is a more complete spray for home garden use. 1 pint, 50c; 1 quart, 75c; 1 gallon, \$2.00.

SPRAYERS

Hudson Critic Sprayer. Very effective and durable sprayer for general garden use. Fineness of spray can be regulated and pressure is constant. Has glass spray container. \$1.50.

Hudson Misty Sprayer. An inexpensive but very satisfactory little sprayer for household and garden use. 60c.

Hudson Patrol Duster. An exceptionally fine duster. Adjustable nozzle makes it possible to effectively dust under surfaces of leaves. Has glass container. \$1.75.

GARDEN TOOLS

At our Garden Store in Niles we carry a select line of Garden Tools.

FERTILIZERS

Aluminum Sulfate. For rhododendrons, azaleas and camellias. Spread 2 to 4 ounces (according to size) directly under each plant. 2 lbs. for 25c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c.

Ammonium Sulfate. A nitrogenous fertilizer sometimes known as "Ford's Fertilizer." Apply at the rate of 1 lb. per 250 square feet. Plants will be injured by too heavy applications. 3 lbs. for 25c; 10 lbs. for 60c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Old Homestead Dairy Fertilizer. A general garden fertilizer and soil builder. Free from weed seeds. Specially fine for lawn dressing. "Cash and Carry" prices 55c per sack, 4 sacks for \$1.00; delivered in San Francisco Bay region for 50c per sack. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Peat Moss. Useful for mixing with stiff, heavy or very light soils. Makes soils more retentive of moisture and improves drainage. Also recommended for mulching roses, bulbs, and other plants. Large bales, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$12.50.

We will be glad to advise you regarding the use of the proper spray or fertilizer for any special condition you may encounter in your garden or orchard. You will also find your County Agricultural Commissioner and Farm Advisor ready to render helpful assistance.

For Vigorous Plant Growth

We Recommend

VIGORO

The Complete Plant Food

The First Rule for gardening success is to obtain the best possible plants or seeds. When these are planted it is then essential that they be given a well-balanced plant food. Vigoro contains all of the food elements necessary to produce rich-green, velvety lawns; large, beautiful flowers; healthy, full-foliaged shrubs and trees, and early, delicious vegetables. Vigoro is "the square meal for all plants."



ROSES

Do Best
When

Fed with

VIGORO

Complete
Plant Food

Clean, odorless and economical. Simple directions for using Vigoro on every bag or package. Used annually on 3,000,000 home gardens. We recommend it highly.

PRICES

100-lb. bag.....	\$4.00
50-lb. bag.....	2.25
25-lb. bag.....	1.50
10-lb. bag.....	.85
5-lb. bag.....	.50
12-oz. pkg.....	.10



Use Vigoro on Everything You Grow

PLANTING *Suggestions*

FRUIT TREES

When to Plant. Fruit trees are usually dug in this state in December. They may be planted anytime after digging until spring. January and February, however, are the best planting months, and the earlier trees are put in the ground, the better growth they will usually make the first year.

Treatment When Received. When trees are received from the nursery, unpack them at once, and unless they are to be immediately planted, heel them in by placing the roots in a trench and covering with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. **Do not permit the roots to dry out or freeze.**

Planting the Tree. Dig large holes—at least six inches larger each way than necessary to accommodate the roots. Cut back the ends of roots slightly, and remove entirely any broken roots.

Don't plant too deep. Leave the bud union showing just above the surface. Fill in with top soil, and firm it well about the roots. If possible, it is an excellent plan to water the tree when planting. After filling the hole about three-fourths full, pour in several gallons of water. When this has soaked away, finish shoveling in the soil, leveling up the ground around the tree.

Don't fail to cut the top back. This is necessary in order to balance the top with the loss of roots which always takes place when a tree is dug from the nursery. If the top is not cut back there will be too much leaf area drawing on the diminished root area, and the result is usually a slow, weak growing tree the first season. In commercial orchards the top is usually cut back to about twenty

four inches when planting. If the tree has side branches when received from the nursery, do not remove them all, but leave two or three, shortening them in. (See illustration)

Developing the Tree. During May of the first season, select three or four young shoots, properly distributed around the trunk, and pinch back all other growth. This will induce a maximum growth of the undisturbed branches. During the following winter, remove all growth of the preceding season except the three or four main branches or "leaders". Cut these back, removing from one-third to one-half their growth. During May of the second summer, encourage from one to two shoots coming from each of these main branches, and lightly pinch back other growth. The tree will thus be provided with from five to seven main limbs, and this number is ample. With some varieties, no further cutting back is desirable after these main limbs are formed. In such cases subsequent pruning consists merely of thinning out, where the growth is too thick. With other varieties, it is necessary to continue some cutting back, in order to induce proper branching, and to prevent a too upright growth. It should be kept in mind however that heavy pruning on young trees is not conducive to early bearing.

In most sections, young trees need from two to four thorough irrigations during the summer. Frequent waterings make for rapid growth. If tree protectors are not used, be sure to whitewash the trunks of young trees to prevent sunburn.

HOW TREES ARE GRADED

Our fruit trees are graded by caliper, rather than by height. Thus when they are planted in the orchard and cut back they are of uniform size and more satisfactory to the planter. The grades listed in this book refer to the approximate heights of the trees in feet, and correspond to the following caliper sizes. (See illustration at upper right.)

- 6 to 8' grade—11/16 inch caliper and up
- 4 to 6' grade— 1/2 inch caliper and up
- 3 to 4' grade— 3/4 inch caliper and up
- 2 to 3' grade— 3/4 inch caliper and up



6-8' grade 4-6' grade 3-4' grade 2-3' grade
WELL GRADED PEAR TREES

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED PER ACRE

6x 6 feet	1,225	22x22 feet	90
8x 8 feet	680	24x24 feet	75
10x10 feet	435	25x25 feet	69
12x12 feet	302	30x30 feet	48
15x15 feet	193	35x35 feet	35
16x16 feet	170	40x40 feet	27
18x18 feet	134	50x50 feet	18
20x20 feet	109	60x60 feet	12

GUARANTEE. *The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name; nevertheless, it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock proving untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.*



Peach tree with top pruned for planting. Do not cut off all side branches.

TREE PROTECTORS

We recommend tree protectors to protect young trees against sunburn, borers, rabbits, etc. These protectors are cheap, durable, and an excellent investment.

Length	Width	Wt. Per 100	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
30 in.	7 in.	22 lbs.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$22.50
24 in.	7 in.	18 lbs.	.90	1.25	2.00	17.50
18 in.	7 in.	15 lbs.	.80	1.10	1.75	14.00
16 in.	7 in.	12 lbs.	.70	1.00	1.50	13.00
14 in.	7 in.	10 lbs.	.60	.85	1.40	12.00
12 in.	7 in.	9 lbs.	.50	.75	1.10	11.00

No order for less than 25 protectors accepted.

Instructions for Ordering

Packing. No charges made for packing retail orders going to any part of the United States. We pack stock as lightly as possible, consistent, of course, with the distance it must travel. We assume no responsibility for the safe arrival of goods after they have been accepted by the carriers and found to be in good order.

Inspection. Points of terminal inspection in several counties have been recently reduced in numbers, which may cause some delays in the deliveries of shipments. If the nearest point of inspection is mentioned in ordering we will gladly make shipment in care of your agricultural inspector with instructions to reforward after inspection. This will greatly expedite delivery.

Errors. If any mistakes are made in filling orders we will cheerfully rectify them, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us within ten days after receipt of the goods.

Prices. Unless otherwise noted are for stock delivered at the postoffice, express or freight depot in Niles. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Remittances. All of our stock is sold for cash unless other arrangements are made. No order will be sent C. O. D. unless accompanied by one-quarter the amount of the order.

Sales Tax. Prices in this catalog do not include State Sales Tax of 2½%. This tax should be added to the amount of your order according to the following schedule:—

Amt. of Order	Tax	Amt. of Order	Tax
\$.15—\$.59.....	.01	\$2.71—\$3.10.....	.07
.60— 1.05.....	.02	3.11— 3.50.....	.08
1.06— 1.49.....	.03	3.51— 3.90.....	.09
1.50— 1.90.....	.04	3.91— 4.30.....	.10
1.91— 2.30.....	.05	4.31— 4.70.....	.11
2.31— 2.70.....	.06	4.71— 5.10.....	.12

Add 1c to the tax for each 40c over \$5.10.

Auto Truck Delivery. We are in a position to make deliveries by truck to many parts of California. Charges for such services will be made as reasonable as possible. The advantage to our customers is that the cost of boxing, freight and cartage is saved, and in addition to this much more prompt delivery is assured at destination without the cost of re-handling.



Starred cities on State Map above designate our conveniently located salesyards.

GUARANTEE. The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name; nevertheless, it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

To points shown on the map of the San Francisco Bay area below, orders will be delivered from Niles without charge if deliveries are made at our convenience.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

Established 1865

George C. Roeding, Jr., President

SACRAMENTO SALESYARD

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Telephone Capitol 4790

MAIN OFFICE

Niles, California

Telephone Niles 134

BANKING REFERENCES:

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Bank of Alameda Co.—Niles, Calif.

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Telephone Fresno 3-5327

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HOW TO REACH NILES

To reach the California Nursery at Niles, Alameda County, California:—From Oakland—Come over East 14th Street or Foothill Boulevard, as shown on map. From San Francisco—Via San Francisco Bay Bridge at San Mateo or via Dumbarton Bridge at Palo Alto. Visitors are welcome at our nursery any day in the week.



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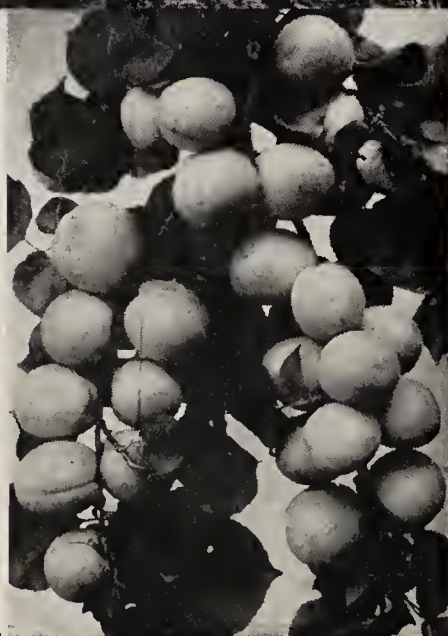
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FRUIT

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